

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

## FOREIGN POLITICS AND HOME POVERTY.

Political questions do not just now force themselves upon the consideration of the public, in the forms in which to take strong cognizance of them becomes either a pleasure or a duty in a journal conducted upon the high tone of principle and impartiality adopted, and we humbly trust sustained, before the community, in the whole conduct of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Indeed, all the broad questions at issue, either foreign or domestic, have taken aspects the most unattractive, and perhaps repulsive, to the general mind—to that mental philosophy which, irrespective of party, fixes its eyes upon the progress of virtue and the advance of civilisation, and refuses to partake of the delusions engendered by particular strifes. Alas! abroad and at home, our political wars are wars of faction. Who does not turn his eye with disgust from the brutal conflict between various orders of self-interest—not of struggle after any public good—in too degraded Spain. Who does not pity the demoralised wretchedness of a country which, in the administration of its affairs, assumes either that its Queen is a liar, or its Prime Minister a mere brute traitor by the throne; either that Signor Olozaga committed violence against his sovereign to force the signing of a decree, or that that sovereign, scarcely past the bounds of weak and irresolute childhood, has meanly imagined a flagitious charge to wreak a pitiable revenge upon an obnoxious minister. Who does not feel a certain scorn in reading that the country of the Cid is just now discussing in its Chamber the question of “who is the liar?” the Minister or the Queen. French politics, too, if not so humiliated, at least display no large amount of scope or purpose. They discuss the fortification of Paris with an almost worn-out jealousy—or ever ready for some new chimera, they seize their telescopes, and stretch their gaze across the Channel to find a theme of new earnestness and indignation in the white flag that is floating over one of the mansions in Belgrave-square. The impossible topic of the overthrow of the Orleans dynasty, and the accession of “Henry V.” to the throne of France, is gravely agitated amid the foolish flutter of Parisian goose-quills;—and the ridiculous mummery of an *ancien regime* sally into the realms of Pimlico (by nobles in their dotage lending imaginary dignity to a mimic court), has made a bug-bear of the Duke of Bourbon, and is elevated into a question for grave discussion in the French Chamber, as though the peace of Europe were on the hazard, and Louis Philippe had no anchorage for his throne!—Bah!

At home there is something more of seriousness in impending questions—but, for the moment, even our storms are lulled. Ireland, indeed, is watched by the public eye, as being a theatre for the rehearsal of a rebellion—which men, however, have almost ceased to fear will be acted—and excitement pauses for the results of state trials which may yet, perhaps, be protracted until it shall have worn away. In the meanwhile, sensible politicians direct their attention to the true state of the poor in that unhappy country; and as to the condition of the Welsh malcontent population, look to see an early-assembled Parliament—under the vigorous direction of paternal government—exerting its energies on their behalf.

Thus, then—while the time for fresh and imperatively demanded legislation on the whole state of the country is earnestly awaited—we have only to take the events which are immediately passing around us as the *pabulum* of editorial remark, and to see that cases of domestic injustice, in the daily progress of affairs, do not escape the vigilance of our readers, who, we are persuaded, will never desert or refuse us sympathy while—without neglecting the rich—continuing our advocacy of the interests of the poor.

The journals of the week contain a few appropriate applications to this absorbing theme. One of these is found in a case of starvation to death at Sidcup, in which a coroner's jury have found a verdict of manslaughter against the husband of the miserable victim, although it has not included a parish functionary, whose conduct will at least admit of the strongest construction of neglect and inhumanity, though only a type of the heartlessness which, under the operation of the New Poor-Law, is too often evinced towards sufferers in the last climax of destitution and disease. The evidence of the inquest is pregnant with dreadful circumstances. That the woman was starved with cold and hunger is past doubt. That starvation brought disease, and that in such condition she was a houseless wanderer, is proved also. That she was taken in by one compassionating sister of prosperity is true—but the fear that in her dreadful condition she would die in the hovel that sheltered her killed the spark of charity in the bosom of her hostess, and she was cast out into her shelterless desolation again. That a humane medical practitioner gave her a letter to the relieving officer, and that she saw that relieving officer (who makes the unaccountable statement that the letter which she sought him expressly to present was not presented) is equally certain, with the fact that the officer did *not* relieve her, but only “went about her to the husband” who had deserted her and left her to starve. And so starve she *did*—and *die* under circumstances of horror; and when the inquest was held upon the dead emaciation of her corpse, nothing but the absence of the one ominous letter, and of

proof in respect of its delivery, excluded the parish functionary from a share in the verdict of manslaughter under which the husband is now awaiting in prison the hour of his trial. But surely the proper authorities will punish the obvious delinquency of their unrelieving officer; and, although he has escaped a *criminal*, at least punish him with the severity of a just *moral* retribution.

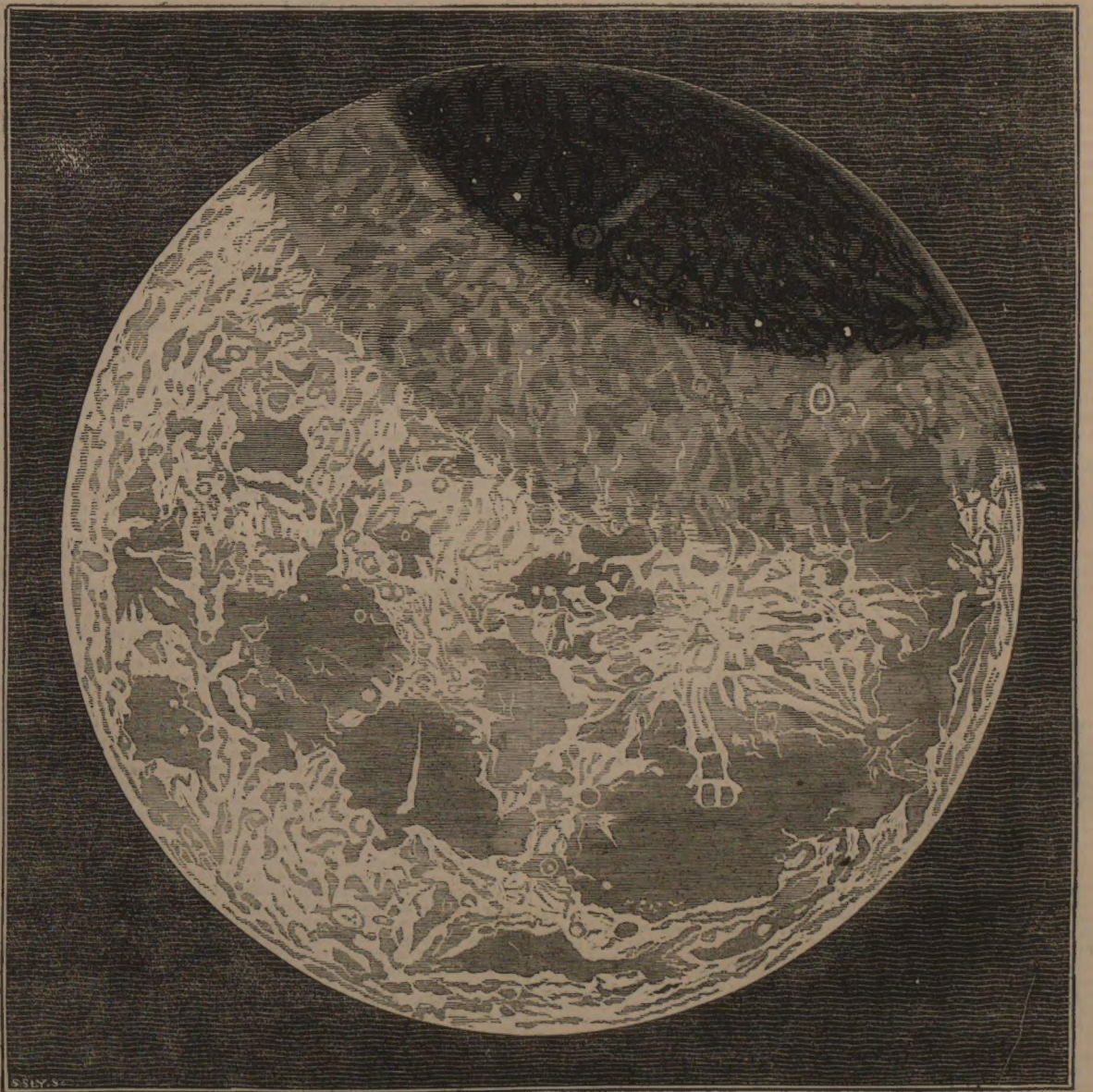
In connexion with this subject, and with the protection of poor wretches from this sort of casual destitution, at least in London, we are glad to perceive that the Society for the Establishment of Metropolitan Asylums—which we so strongly advocated in a former paper—has united with an old practical association of long standing, and that the combined efforts of the two institutions will be consolidated to effect the stretching of the arm of charity “from the east unto the west;” and to the extension in London of appropriate sheltering places for the wandering poor. This fact is announced in the journals of Thursday.

We are sorry to have a second instance of sad disclosures made on another melancholy occasion of a pauper inquest, in a single week. We feel it a duty, however, to give the facts as they were elicited in evidence.

The first witness called to prove the death of the deceased, was a woman named Ann Benson, a respectable-looking elderly person, whom a jurymen chanced to ask, “How are you used in the workhouse?”—The witness replied, “Very well;” adding, after a pause, “but I work very hard for a farthing!”—“What,” asked the Deputy-Coroner, “do you mean by that?”—Witness: I make a shirt for it.—Deputy-Coroner: What sort of a shirt?—Witness: Generally, striped shirts, but we put good enough work in them for any gentleman to wear. They are obliged to be done with goodness and exactness, or we should not be allowed to earn the farthing.—Deputy-Coroner: Where does the material come from?—Witness: It is warehouse work, sir. They come to the workhouse by hundreds to be made.—Ann Joyce, another witness, being at the time in the room, said,

“It is a farthing a piece, if we make only one, or two farthings, if we make two but if we make three of the same batch, then we get a penny.”—Deputy-Coroner: How many can you make in a day?—Witness: Perhaps one, by working all day.—Deputy-Coroner:—And what do you do with the money?—Witness: Buy tea and sugar with it.—Deputy-Coroner: But perhaps you have additional comforts in the workhouse, instead of more money?—Witness: We have a quarter of a pound of sugar a week, whether we make shirts or not; but no tea, nor any milk, unless we buy it, or friends bring it.—Deputy-Coroner: And do you get breakfast and tea out of six farthings?—Witness: We are obliged to make it do; for, if we don't earn it, however, we go without, and have water-gruel, which is very good.—Deputy-Coroner: Did the woman who is dead have tea?—Witness: Yes, because a friend brought it to her. We manage to make the money do, by only giving one another tea leaves some days. I had the woman's tea leaves when she had done with them, till she died; and, as she could not wait on herself, I attended on her for it.—Deputy-Coroner: How long was she in the workhouse?—Witness: Three weeks.—Deputy-Coroner: Why could she not attend to herself?—Witness: Because she was very bad in her breath, and had palpitations.—Deputy-Coroner: Did she see the doctor on that account?—Witness: No; but the assistant came to see her when she was dying. She did not wish to see the doctor before. All she wished for was a quiet place to be in.—Deputy-Coroner: Did she have it?—Witness: She could not, because the infirmary was so full.—Deputy-Coroner: Did she have a room to herself? No, we lie four in a bed.—First witness: No, only three, because the fourth lies on the floor.—Deputy-Coroner: Is that because the house is so full?—Witness: I suppose so.—Deputy-Coroner: Are the beds of a good size?—Witness: Yes, there is every comfort for a poor woman, and every care is taken of invalids.—Deputy-Coroner: Are you tasked in doing the shirts?—Witness: No; but I could not have tea if I did not make them.—Deputy-Coroner: Would you miss that?—Witness: I am pretty hearty, and it would not signify to my health; but some are only fit for tea, and would be glad to earn it.—A jurymen wished to know whether the farthing was paid by the dealers who sent in the cloth, or a higher sum, and if so, what sum; because, if it was lower in the workhouses than out of them, it was a wonder that so many poor women out of them were paid even three half-pence a shirt. One of the witnesses said she thought that two-pence out of every shilling received by the parish was paid to the women in the workhouse for the work of the kind that was done there.

Can anything be more heartrending than this evidence? First, that the labour of making a shirt—and making it well—should be re-



TELESCOPIC VIEW OF THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, DRAWN AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.—(See next page.)



of BLACK FRIARS, Oswald's last neighbourhood. **ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.**—On Monday last Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital Tavern, Mile-end-road, on the body of Thomas Smith, aged 55 years. It appeared by the evidence that many years ago the deceased carried on an extensive business as a general merchant, in the city of Hamburg. Having realised a fortune of upwards of £20,000 sterling, he determined to return to his native land and spend his days in ease and comfort. He accordingly embarked the whole of his property on board one ship, whilst he came to England in another, but without taking the necessary precaution to insure. On his arrival he learned that the vessel in which he had intrusted the entire of his fortune, had been wrecked and totally lost; thus, in one short week, he found himself nearly penniless. During the last twelve years of his life he had derived a subsistence by acting as an occasional conductor, and otherwise, to the different omnibuses which ply on the Mile-end road, and from his boasted knowledge of the law, and



his frequent attendance at the various Police Courts on behalf of his brethren who had got into trouble, he had obtained for himself the sobriquet of the "Attorney-General." On Thursday night last he accompanied a man named Hart, a conductor to one of Hendrick's omnibuses, as far as Oxford street, and on their return at one o'clock in the morning, went into several public-houses, where they partook of gin, ale, &c., until deceased became quite stupefied, and was obliged to be taken to his lodgings, at No. 102, Mile-end-road, in a cab. Soon after his arrival at home he became quite insensible, which alarmed his wife, and a surgeon was sent for, but before he could arrive he had expired. Mr. Anningson, surgeon, attributed his death to a rupture of a blood-vessel near the heart. Verdict accordingly.

**TREATMENT OF CONVICTS IN PENTONVILLE PRISON.**—For some time past a good deal of excitement and alarm have pervaded the public mind with regard to the apparently mysterious manner in which convict prisoners are treated in what is called the Model Prison at Pentonville, and the rigid system of exclusion observed towards the general public in the gratification of their curiosity concerning the discipline adopted amongst the inmates. We are exceedingly gratified at this general watchfulness, for it denotes a healthy tone as regards the liberty of the subject; and notwithstanding the high character which may be given from time to time of the public officers in every department of the state for humanity and benevolence, yet it is proper that the public should reserve to itself the right of making inquiry into the management of all such establishments, and demanding an account of every fellow creature surrendered to incarceration within their walls. We observe that a very interesting inquiry took place a few days since at the prison above-mentioned, before Mr. Wakley, the coroner of the district, touching the death of a prisoner named Bremner, who was under sentence of transportation on a charge of embezzlement. Mr. Russell, one of the commissioners of the prison, was in attendance, and explained the regulations of the prison, some of which were rather startling, and elicited a good deal of observation from the Coroner. Amongst other things, he said that the prisoners never saw each other; that they were unknown by name to either the warders or officers of the prison, and were distinguished only by numbers; and that no prisoner could ever give the slightest evidence with regard to the treatment of another. He could not, by any possibility, be aware of the other's death, and could know nothing of what was done in any other cell than his own.—The Coroner said he thought, under these circumstances, that a prisoner's relatives should have free access to him. He then requested that the prisoners on either side of the deceased should be produced.—Commissioner Russell: But they do not know even that they had a neighbour.—The Coroner: Never mind. Out of doors there is a strong feeling against this place, and some persons can kind it is a pity that any juryman should go away dissatisfied on any point as to the death for want of testimony; therefore, if anything is wrong, let us ascertain it at once. I shall ask the prisoners questions in their own cases, such as whether they are cold in their cells, whether they have to complain of their diet, whether they may explain their wants, whether they have sufficient exercise, &c. They shall not be depressed by hearing of the death, as I shall vary the oath, and not refer to the dissolution of any person.—The prisoners from the cells nearest to the deceased were then brought in separately, the officers and warders being first requested to withdraw. Their account of the dietary was exceedingly complimentary to the establishment, their only complaint being that they did not get sufficient bread in proportion to the quantity of beef they had, and, on the whole, were comparatively contented with their situation. One man had learned to make shoes in the short space of eight weeks (thus showing the injustice of the law of apprenticeship), and another had learned to weave showy hearth rugs since he had become an inmate, although he had never seen a loom in all his life before. A day's food was then brought in, in basins and on plates. The breakfast, a pint of cocoa and a five-ounce loaf; the dinner, half a pint of soup, containing fragments of meat, a six-ounce loaf, a quarter of a pound of beef, and two potatoes and a half; supper, half a pint of gruel, and a five-ounce loaf of bread.—The Coroner (to Mr. Gallot, the steward of the prison): You were governor of the workhouse of St. Marylebone for three years: did the inmates there live as well as the prisoners do here?—Mr. Gallot: I should say not. Certainly not. The paupers had twelve ounces of bread a day, and meat twice a week, when at work. Here the prisoners have sixteen ounces of bread daily, and meat five times a week.—Commissioner Russell: Whatever the public may now think of this prison, I am much more afraid that by and by they will say that the inmates are too well treated here, rather than not well enough.—Mr. Russell is not far from the mark. Poverty, in this country, is the worst species of criminality, and is treated accordingly. A post mortem examination of the body having been made, the medical witnesses were examined, after which the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**ASHTON.—THE TURN OUT.**—The above extensive turn-out has most unexpectedly terminated much sooner than most parties could possibly have anticipated. All the hands resumed their employment on Thursday morning, and at the old rate of wages. This is a most happy and timely cessation of hostilities to many innocent individuals and families.

**BISHOP STORTFORD.**—The following incendiary fires have occurred in this neighbourhood within the last few days:—On Friday morning about six o'clock, the farmyard of Mr. Rogers, of Shorley Hall, was discovered to be in flames. Express was immediately sent to this town for engines, and assistance being speedily procured, and a plentiful supply of water, the fire was confined to a large shed filled with agricultural implements, a haulm stack, and other small buildings. Sunday evening another large fire was observed to break out north of the town. The engines were speedily despatched in the direction of the fire, which was found to be the Parsonage Farm, Maunden, in the occupation of Mr. Smith. Water being short, the dwelling house was with difficulty saved; but the remainder of the premises was soon a mass of ruins. Two goats and one fat hog were the only live stock destroyed; the rest were saved. Letters have been picked up in the town in which other property is threatened. The greatest alarms prevail, this being the fourth fire in rather more than a fortnight.

**DOVER, DEC. 13.**—The second experimental trial of the Princess Alice, steam-packet, came off as successfully as the first, and every one here is even more astonished with her passage home from Ostend to-day in four hours and a half than with her previous performance. The mail was landed at one o'clock, P.M., fully an hour and a half earlier than ever was remembered. The passengers that came by the Princess Alice were in time for the train, which would enable them to be in London from Ostend (via Dover and the South-Eastern Railway) in nine hours! Captain Smithett takes the Princess Alice to Woolwich early to-morrow morning for the purpose of having her compasses adjusted.

**HARWICH.**—There is a rumour that the Board of Ordnance have it in contemplation to remove their establishment at this place to the opposite shore of Landguard Fort; and that the magazine is also to be removed thither, as from its proximity to the town, in the event of a railway coming it will not be considered any longer eligible; and considering the great increase of the point at Landguard beach, which has lately grown up to the extent of several acres, it is highly probable that this removal will eventually take place. The land on the Harwich side, belonging to the Board of Ordnance, has been, for many years, totally abandoned to the ravages of the sea, by which many acres of very valuable land have been lost to the Crown; and more particularly of late years, since the quarrying up and carrying away of the foundation has been let for an insignificant sum by the Board of Ordnance.

**HASTINGS.—SUDDEN DEATH.**—We regret to say that the Rev. Mr. Richards, the rector of Icklesham, dropped down in George-street, Hastings, on Wednesday afternoon. He was carried into the Albion Hotel, and a coroner's inquest being held, they brought in a verdict that he "Died by the visitation of God." The body was conveyed to Icklesham, at night, where it arrived at ten o'clock; the bell tolling at that late hour, had a solemn effect. The deceased was much respected, was about 52 years of age, and had only within a few weeks lost his sister-in-law, Miss Hollingbery, who also died very suddenly at Hastings.

**LEICESTER.**—A meeting was held at Leicester last week, to consider the propriety of establishing a Dissenting College in the Midland Counties, and also for the instruction of young men designed for secular purposes, against whom the universities of this country are closed. Another feature is the founding of a class especially designed for the service of Christian missions, to the members of which it is proposed to communicate such a knowledge of medicine and simple surgery as may qualify them to subserve the physical interest of those among whom they may labour, and at the same time to afford such a knowledge of science in general as may enable them to promote the secular and commercial as well as the spiritual interests of the people whom they may visit. Leicester has been named as the seat of the projected college.

**LIVERPOOL.—EXTRAORDINARY FRACAS.**—On Thursday last a very unseemly fracas took place in the District Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. A few days ago Mr. Skirrow, the commissioner, related, from his place on the bench, that he never saw an attorney enter the court with an insolvent without being reminded of the story of the fox and the goose. The Talleyrand of the mammalia family had once entered into a compact with the least discreet of the ornithological tribe, the fox guaranteeing to prefer chickens to geese, on condition that the goose undertook to supply him with food. One day, however, the goose failed in her commissariat department, upon which Reynard dined sumptuously on the contractor herself. At the commencement of this very instructive story Mr. Green, an attorney of the court, accompanied by a client, entered; and, believing that the fable was intended for him, he quietly observed, "I understand the allusion, sir."—"I did not allude to you, sir," said Mr. Commissioner Skirrow, "it would be beneath my dignity to allude to you."—"I understand you, sir," observed the solicitor.—"Silence, sir," exclaimed the functionary, "or I'll commit you." Mr. Gaskill, who you ready?—"Ready, your honour," said Mr. Gaskill.—"There is no hurry," observed Mr. Green, "I'll wait till the commitment is made out." The matter dropped here, but it is necessary to state these preliminaries, in order to a right understanding of what follows:—On Thursday Mr. Green attended again, and required the registrar to make out a certificate of allotment, pursuant to the first of the rules and orders. The Registrar consulted for some time with the Commissioner, and the latter inquired whether the general balance-sheet was annexed? Mr. Green said the case was not properly before his honour until the allotment was made, on which after another consultation with his Registrar Mr. Thomson, he directed him to make out the certificate, but not to sign it.—Mr. Green said the Registrar was bound to sign it, and he required him to do so.—The Commissioner asked if the Registrar was bound to sign on any nonsensical document being brought to him?—Mr. Green said he put it to the good sense and practical knowledge of the Registrar whether his papers were nonsensical. He said there was a petition and schedule, *Gazettes*, and newspapers, and an affidavit of the service of the notice, and the signature of the petitioner and the schedule, which were in the required form.—During this time the Registrar was preparing the certificate, and completed it with his signature.—Mr. Green then said, "Now I am regularly before your honour," and he tendered the interim order for the Commissioner's signature.—The Commissioner appeared annoyed at the Registrar having completed

the allotment paper, and, said his honour, "Give me the paper—I'll tear it in pieces."—"Surely not, sir," said Mr. Green. "It's a legal document of the court."—"Silence, sir, or I'll commit you."—"Good God!" ejaculated Mr. Green, "Surely we do not live in the reign of James II., when judges made law."—"Mr. Gaskill, do your duty," cried his honour. "Remove him."—Mr. Gaskill, the messenger, and his officers obeyed.—Mr. Green remonstrated; the officers pulled away; the Court looked astonished; and, as Mr. Green's enunciation, when excited, is not very distinct, the noise and the commotion were rather ludicrous for a court of justice in the presence of a judge.

**NORFOLK.—INCENDIARISM.**—It is most deplorable to mark the progress of incendiaryism throughout every part of the country, and the great immunity which the daring depredators maintain in the execution of their diabolical outrages. On Sunday night last, a fire of no ordinary character took place at the village of Stockton, Norfolk, on a farm in the occupation of Mr. Robert Grimmer; and in a short space of time a large barn, filled with the produce of twenty acres of barley, was entirely consumed. The utmost exertions were used to save the property, but entirely without effect. Mr. Grimmer, we understand, is insured.

**ST. MARY'S CRAY, KENT.**—A fire was discovered shortly after nine o'clock on Tuesday night, raging with fearful violence in the centre of the extensive premises in the occupation of Mr. J. Snelling, miller and farmer, of St. Mary's Cray, Kent, about twelve miles from town. The premises consisted of a large barn, in which were stored upwards of thirty quarters of wheat and a considerable quantity of straw, a stable excellently fitted up, and several sheds for the storage of carts and implements of agriculture. The cattle and some of the articles were rescued in the early part of the fire; but before the arrival of effective assistance the flames had obtained great hold, extending with frightful rapidity, burning successively one building after another until the whole were consumed and their valuable contents destroyed, causing a loss of property to the amount of several hundred pounds. Shortly after midnight the fire was got under.

**TAUNTON.—DIABOLICAL MURDER.**—A most atrocious murder has been perpetrated in this neighbourhood, which has occasioned much excitement and horror. About five or six miles from Taunton, approached from a lane diverging from the parish of Kingston. In one of the few houses which constitute the village resided an old woman named Betty Sealy, who was in the receipt of parochial relief, and about 79 years of age. Though so far advanced in years, she was an industrious poor old creature, and had received presents from "the gentlemen" for knitting and other work. Of these, as well as of other monies and several little articles she possessed, she had at different times been robbed. The party or parties, whoever they were, knew the time when she took her parish pay, and by some means or other obtained possession of it, and also of small sums of money which Betty had laid by, as she used to say, "to bury her with." On Friday, about noon, in accordance with her preconceived plan to detect the thieves, she left the house, and fastened the door, as she was in the habit of doing when she went to take her pay; she took a short walk in the road, it is presumed, and then returned, for she was seen near her house about one o'clock. She must then have gone in, and locked the door after her, and hid herself in a sort of coal house underneath the stairs, for on Saturday evening she was discovered in this place, seated on a chair, quite dead, and, from the marks on her throat, there is no question that some inhuman wretch had strangled her. She had her cloak and bonnet on, the latter much bowed, no doubt from the poor creature's struggles, and it was found that a bottle of gin, which had been given her by a relative, had been taken, and there was neither money nor any eatables left in her house. This appeared as strange as the previous occurrences, for the door was locked, and evidently no one had entered through the window. A strict search was therefore instituted, and the attention of the policeman was directed to a door which led into a sort of apartment, which was only separated by a kind of partition from the next house, which had formerly been part of the same premises, and in which the niece of the deceased resided. On examining more minutely it was discovered that a portion of the boarding had been removed, or at least, unfastened, and replaced in its former position. A search was then made in this house, and the identical bottle of gin (to which two parties state that they are prepared to swear) was found locked away. Her niece, who had lived there for some time, was then apprehended, and a young man, whose visits she used to encourage, has also been taken into custody.

**WAKEFIELD.—FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—We are sorry to have this week to record another of those accidents resulting in loss of life which too often arise from the negligence or folly of parties whose death is frequently the penalty of their rashness and imprudence. It appears that some workmen residing at Wakefield, but who were employed in the erection of new buildings at the Normanton station, have for some time past been allowed to go to and return from their work on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, that being considerably nearer than the ordinary route. A portion of those men have been in the habit of riding from Normanton to Wakefield on a luggage train, which passes the former place about 7 o'clock in the evening. They had done this unknown to the railway authorities—the men having taken the opportunity of getting on the train while it was proceeding slowly over the portion of ground near Normanton where the Manchester and Leeds branches from the North Midland line, and of getting off whilst the train was going slowly, a short distance from Wakefield. On Friday night last, a person named Israel Abson was among the number who came up by the train, and on getting off at Wakefield he unfortunately fell, and the wheels of one of the carriages passed over his arm. He was also very much hurt in other parts of his body. His companions were not at first aware of the extent of the injury Abson had sustained. He was taken to the surgery of Mr. Holdsworth, in Kirkgate, when it was found necessary to amputate the arm. The poor man endured the greatest agony. The operation was proceeded with, and so intense were the sufferings of the unfortunate creature from pain and loss of blood, that he more than once begged they would end his misery by cutting his throat. He was so injured that little hope of his recovery was entertained previous to commencing the operation. His strength rapidly declined, and he died before the process of amputation was concluded. An inquest was held before Mr. Thomas Lee, coroner, the following day, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally killed."

**YARMOUTH.**—The fishing season, which is now on the close, has been one of the very worst ever known. Not only has the catch been small, but the quality of those caught has proved decidedly inferior. Among the poorer classes this will cause great distress during the ensuing winter, as many thousands in this port depend mainly upon the success of their fishing for their winter's maintenance.

## IRELAND.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—The weekly meeting took place on Monday. John Reynolds, Esq., presided. There was a crowded attendance. The meeting was addressed by Mr. O'Neill, of Bunowen Castle, Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., Mr. Steele, Dr. Gray, and other gentlemen. A letter from Mr. Sturge, of Birmingham, was then read; in commenting on which, Mr. John O'Connell observed, that the letter should be referred to Mr. O'Connell, who had hitherto conducted the correspondence, for an answer; but he would, meantime, he said, briefly controvert the positions laid down by Mr. Sturge. Despite that gentleman's intellect and attainments, he showed that he belonged to a country which had been long accustomed to dominance, and to a preference of its own interests to that of the allied country. He contended, Ireland should look, and had as much right to look, to her own interests, in case of any treaty unfavourable to her commerce, as England had. The rent for the week amounted only to £500.

**TRADE OF DUBLIN.**—The amount of money received at this port on goods liable to Customs duties for the month ending the 5th instant, has been £90,000. Last year the corresponding period produced only £75,000, giving an increase of £15,000 in favour of the present season. The receipts of tea in the month of November, 1842, were 217,176 lbs., all from British ports, against £338,198 lbs. this year for the same month, 378,505 lbs., of which was had from the same source, and the remainder, 459,683 lbs., was landed direct from China, the importation being the speculation of some Liverpool houses, and which, it is said, has turned out very favourably. During the same time in last year the quantity of tea entered for home consumption had been 220,730 lbs.—At present it has reached 273,804 lbs., being an increase of 63,064 lbs.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

By the death of General Morrison, the full colonelcy of that distinguished corps, the 13th, or Prince Albert's Light Infantry, has become vacant, and it is rumoured that the Duke of Wellington will recommend the illustrious Sir Robert Sale, Lieut.-Colonel of that corps, to her Majesty, for promotion. Lieutenant-Colonel Outram, C.B., has proceeded by the last Overland Mail to India. The gallant officer joins Sir Hugh Gough's headquarters, and carries with him letters from the Duke of Wellington to Lord Ellenborough. There is no doubt that he will be again appointed to some high post in the political department.

**THE 44TH REGIMENT.**—On Monday last the 44th Regiment, which is now doing garrison duty at Gosport, was presented with new colours by Lady Pakenham, the wife of the Major-General commanding the district, Sir Hercules Pakenham. The day was remarkably favourable, and a considerable number of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, as well as the naval and military officers stationed in the garrison, were on the ground. The ceremony of consecrating the colours was performed by the Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce, who made a very powerful and impressive address to the regiment, which was listened to with deep attention by all present. The Venerable Archdeacon concluded his address with an appropriate prayer. Immediately after the consecration of the colours, Lady Pakenham presented them to the ensigns who had been selected to receive them at her ladyship's hands, and, in so doing, spoke as follows:—"In presenting the colours of the 44th Regiment, I am deeply moved, for I cannot help feeling a recurrence of those painful emotions their late history in Afghanistan excited when perusing it; yet when I look around me on the few brave men who survived those almost unheard of perils, and those who have since joined their ranks, I feel assured that the future career of the 44th Regiment will only remind me of its former existence by displaying to more than ordinary advantage the well-known bravery of British soldiers, and so, if I may be allowed an allusion to the fabled bird of old, rise like a phoenix from the ashes of its predecessors. Receive these colours, with the warmest prayers for their future glory and success of one, who, as the sister, wife, and mother of soldiers, feels an enthusiastic interest in that brave order of men. May they always be unfurled in support of the honour of our country and our gracious Queen, and to the glory of the King of Kings, whose blessing has already been so eloquently invoked." At the conclusion of her ladyship's address the colours were taken to the front of the regiment, and received with the usual salutes. After the customary military forms had been completed, the Commander-in-Chief of the district, Major-General Sir Hercules Pakenham, next addressed the regiment. Colonel Shelton returned thanks on behalf of the regiment to Lady Pakenham, the General, and Archdeacon Wilberforce. In the evening the officers gave a ball, which was attended by all the rank and fashion of the district.

**ROYAL ARTILLERY.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, of the Royal Artillery, embarked on board the Reserve freight-ship on Saturday, the 9th of December, for a passage to Bermuda, to take the command of that station, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Arabin, who fell a victim to the epidemic recently raging in the West Indies. The same fatal fever carried off Captain Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart., who temporarily succeeded to the command, and a number of the men. It is gratifying, however, to know that the latest accounts bring intelligence that the epidemic has nearly, if not entirely ceased, and it is to be hoped it may be a long session in that quarter.

The Hon. Colonel Bagot, Grenadier Guards, will shortly proceed to the Cape as Military Secretary to the new Governor, Lieut.-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B. Viscount Mandeville and Lieut. Maitland, Grenadier Guards, are also appointed to the Staff of Sir Peregrine Maitland, the latter as aide-de-camp, the former as aide-de-camp.

In the Prussian Military Calendar (a work somewhat similar to our Army List) the names of the General and Staff Officers, both of the Line and of the Landwehr, succeed in the order of seniority. At the head of them stands Field Marshal General the Duke of Wellington.

It is reported that some difference has taken place in the military branch of the Ordnance, and that it is to be removed to the Commander-in-Chief's office. This has been long recommended, and will operate as a general good to the service and public.

Mr. W. Edye, master shipwright of the dockyard at Pembroke, is appointed to succeed Mr. Hawkes, as master shipwright of the establishment at Devonport. Mr. Edye is a brother of the Assistant to the Surveyor of the Navy, Capt. Sir W. Symonds, K.C.B.

It is reported that on Rear-Admiral Sir George Seymour, Kt., G.C.H. (now one of the Lords of the Admiralty), being appointed to a command, Rear-Admiral C. B. H. Ross, C.B., will be appointed a Lord Commissioner.

The Fox, 42, frigate, Captain Sir H. P. Blackwood, Bart., sailed from Devonport for Cork on the 8th inst.

The Jupiter troop-ship, Master Commander Hofmeister, late from Hong Kong, arrived at Devonport on Wednesday morning, and will be taken into harbour to be paid off. She will be laid up in ordinary, but none of her internal fittings are to be disturbed.

The Sealark, 10, Commander Gooch, was expected at Devonport on Thursday. She will be paid advance and embark Captain Hill, the newly-appointed Governor of the Gambia, for conveyance to the coast.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**THE BENTINCK, PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP.**—The numerous relatives and friends of the passengers to the Cape of Good Hope and the East Indies, on board this splendid vessel, Captain A. Kellock, will be much gratified to hear of her arrival at Table Bay, on the morning of the 7th of October, all well. In her passage thither she has fully established the high character, and developed those good qualities for which we previously gave her credit; and by her own performance has clearly demonstrated the practicability of accomplishing, with vessels of her class and equipment, what has hitherto been talked of, but never attempted, namely—a continuous run of near 4000 miles, without calling at any intermediate port or station for fuel. What makes the fact more surprising is, that the Bentinck, during the whole of this distance from St. Jago to the Cape, encountered a succession of severe head gales from the SSE, which up to the 7th of October never varied two points, consequently she worked her way by steam power alone. Her run from Cadiz to St. Jago, a distance of 1650 miles, occupied her seven days and twelve hours, in anything but favourable weather. At the Cape she is the object of admiration and wonder, and her extraordinary feat has attached no small degree of interest to the noble vessel and her commander. Crowds were availing themselves of the courtesy of Captain Kellock to visit the Bentinck, and it was presumed the voluntary contributions of the visitors would form a valuable donation to some public charity there. It will be recollected that the Bentinck sailed from Southampton on the 24th of August, and that an engraving of this superb and unique vessel appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the previous week.

**SHIPWRECK AND DREAFFUL LOSS OF LIFE.**—Information was on Saturday received at Lloyd's of the total loss of the Castle Tioram, and a lamentable sacrifice of life. The vessel belonged to Newfoundland, and sailed from Plymouth for Hamburg on the 14th of last month, under the command of Mr. George Fox, of Dartmouth. After being out at sea a fortnight, having arrived off the coast of Denmark, about sixty miles from Ribe, she became a wreck. Previous, however, to going down, a great number of poor fishermen put off to render assistance. In so doing no less than twenty-two of those brave fellows met with a watery grave.

**LOSS OF A STEAMER.**—Accounts have been received of the total loss of the Princess Royal steamer on the night of Tuesday, off the eastern coast, near Cromer Lighthouse, in Norfolk. The vessel was a small passage boat, belonging to Goole, master Mr. W. Crabtree, and at the time of the accident was on her weekly voyage to London with general cargo and four passengers. From the moment she left Goole, the weather was extremely boisterous, the wind blowing almost a gale from the NE, and a heavy sea. On the night in question the gale had greatly increased, when, about half-past one o'clock, Cromer Lighthouse, bearing SE, half E, and Blakeney Church SSW, a heavy sea broke over her deck and destroyed the main hatchway. The crew endeavoured to replace it, but were unable, every sea sweeping over them into the hold of the vessel, and rapidly filled her with water. The master, Mr. Crabtree, observing that the vessel would shortly go down, launched the long-boat and left the vessel, the crew and passengers accompanying him. They had scarcely got sixty yards before the steamer fell on her beam-ends, and went down in fourteen fathoms water, and about ten miles from the land. For five hours and upwards they were exposed to great danger, but fortunately they ultimately succeeded in gaining the shore near Clay.

**LOYD'S.**—At a meeting of the subscribers of Lloyd's, held at their temporary establishment in the South Sea House on Wednesday, G. R. Robinson, Esq., in the Chair, the following votes were proposed and unanimously carried, viz.:—A medal, in bronze, to Capt. George Hunt, of the brig Antelope, of Ipswich; a medal, in bronze, to Capt. William Bell, of the brig Peggy, of Newbury; and £5 to the four men who went off with Captains Hunt and Bell in a boat and rescued the survivors of the crew of the Schooner James Walls, of Ipswich, stranded near Havre on the 16th of October.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**DARING BURGLARY.**—A most daring burglary was committed between one o'clock and five o'clock on Tuesday morning, on the premises of Messrs. Reley and Storer, the extensive silver-plate manufacturers, of No. 6, Carey-lane, at the back of the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. It is presumed that the depredators must have obtained an entrance through the premises lately burnt down, in Priest-court, Foster-lane, and by that means got in, over the tiles, at the attic-window. The quantity of plate stolen amounts to about £250, principally articles, besides £5 in cash. Several bundles of plate were packed up, but the robbers being disturbed, they made off with the above booty. The policeman on duty did not see any one come out of the house, although he often passed the premises.

On Monday last a most desperate character named Sarah Moles, who was under sentence of imprisonment in the Compter, attempted to set fire to the ward in which she was confined. It appeared that this woman, one of the most violent of her sex, took her bedding, as well as the straw mattress from her bed, and placed the latter up the chimney. In a few moments every ward of the prison was filled with smoke, and the utmost alarm was created. Mr. Whitair, the governor, was instantly apprised of the fact, and he, with Scholfield, went to the ward where Moles was confined, when on the first entering, he (Scholfield) was struck violently by her with a portion of the bedstead; subsequently the inmates of the gaol subdued the fire, when the cause of the alarm was arrested, and placed in the strong room, but in such an excited state, that it was found necessary for four of the gaolers to place her in confinement. Moles has been a most desperate character, for the last six years, scarcely remaining more than a month out of the twelve at liberty, her convictions having been principally for assaults and window-breaking.

**BURGLARIES.**—The neighbourhood of Kennington has been subjected during the last fortnight to the depredations of two daring burglars (one of them a youth), who were nearly captured on Friday night last by the police. They were discovered by a policeman, as they were about to break into a house; and after a struggle, in which the policeman was knocked down, they effected their escape by scaling the walls of above a dozen gardens. Their house-breaking implements were left behind, and it was found to be the one they had used to effect an entrance into No. 56, Walcot-place, and another house, on the Wednesday night preceding. Housekeepers should be attentive to the state of the fastenings of their doors, since it was the defective state of one of the bolts of the back door of this house which enabled the fellows to force an entrance. After taking a few silver spoons, a toast rack, &c., accidentally left in the lower rooms of the house, they had the audacity to search the library—after drawing the curtains to prevent their light being seen from the road—and then opened a bed-room door where a lady was asleep, taking away a table spoon which was lying upon the washstand; but it is presumed they were then alarmed, as several articles were found in the morning carried below, ready to be removed.

**SERIOUS ROBBERIES.**—On Tuesday information was received that £124, or thereabouts, in notes of various Irish banks, and two bills of exchange, had been stolen from the Crown Hotel, at Cork. The suspected person is described as a foreigner, who had come from Quebec in the Henry Duncan timber vessel, and is believed to be on his way to Paris. He is, in appearance, about thirty-five years of age, and five feet six inches in height, of sallow complexion, long nose, black hair, and very large black whiskers coming out under his chin. One of the bills was for £50, payable at the Bank of Ireland, to Dennis Coghlan and Co., and the other for about £67, at five months' date, from Brian M'Livessy, to Dennis Coghlan and Co., payable at the same bank.—On the 7th instant, a box, containing £43 and a 25 note, the box marked "Riley and Sandbrook, Market Drayton," was stolen by a young man named John Herbert, from the Victoria Wharf Market Drayton.

**DIABOLICAL DEED.**—One of the most cruel and malicious acts we ever remember has recently been committed in Newport Pagnell. Last week a party of men were assembled in the taproom of the Three Cranes, and with the aid of John Green, a poor deformed, diminutive object, who, it appears, had his arm excited their sport and hilarity in various ways. A man, whose name we learn is Fielding, a horsebreaker, in the height of drunken mirth, after saturating the hair of Green's head with naphtha, placed a candle to it, and, completely burnt the hair, with the skin, from his head. It is doubtful if Green will ultimately recover the injury thus received, and if he does, it is more than probable he will lose his sight. Fielding, however, was so far cognisant of his actions, that he escaped, leaving his victim to the cruel mercy of his drunken companions.





SCENE IN SMITHFIELD MARKET, LAST MONDAY.

## SMITHFIELD.—THE GREAT CHRISTMAS MARKET.

Monday being appointed for the great Christmas show of cattle, Smithfield presented a bustling and animated scene. The attendance of graziers and agricultural visitors was much larger than on any former occasion, and the competition amongst the London and country butchers was carried on with more than usual spirit and decision, although the prices were not considered sufficiently remunerative. The exhibition was said, by those who may be considered qualified judges, to be the best ever seen. Mr. Senior, of Broughton, near Aylesbury, exhibited twenty-five pure Hereford and Sussex beasts, that were the objects of general admiration. These wonderful creatures, five years old, were estimated to weigh on the average 250 stones each. For weight of fat and symmetry, these, it was said, were never before excelled by any grazer in the king-

dom. The primest Scots, Devons, and Herefords were disposed of at 4s. 6d. per 8lb.; the highest general figure for beef did not exceed 4s. 4d. per 8lb. In comparing the rates of beef obtained on Monday with those of the same market in 1842, a decline in value must be observed of nearly 6d. per 8lbs.; some of the Scots and Herefords last year producing as much as 5s. per 8lbs. and that, too, at a period when the supply was not taken as a whole, so good. The arrivals of beasts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, &c., consisted of about 3,000 short horns, &c.; from the Western and Midland districts, 600 Herefords, Devons, Durhams, &c. were received; while from other parts of England the numbers were rather over 800—those from Scotland amounting to 125 Scots, arrived by steamers. There was a slight falling off in the quality of sheep. Prime old Downs, being scarce, were taken off somewhat freely

at urgencies fully equal to those obtained on this day se'nnight, or from 4s. to 4s. 4d. per 8lbs.; but with polled and other breeds the trade was in a very depressed state, at barely stationary prices. The numbers of calves were seasonably good, yet the sale for them was tolerably steady, and the late improvement in their quotations was well supported. The show of pigs was good, but not quite equal to that of some former years. Neat small porkers sold firmly; other kinds of pigs slowly at late rates.

**THE WEATHER.—THICK FOG.**—The weather for some time past has been soft and unseasonably mild, the temperature during the night having seldom fallen below 27 degrees, and during the day the thermometer has frequently stood at 48. Early on Tuesday morning, the metropolis was enveloped in a dense fog, which gave the day the appearance of night, all the shops and warehouses, and numerous dwelling houses, being lighted. All the law courts and police offices were also lighted for the transaction of business. Navigation on the river was almost wholly suspended, and several vessels in the docks and at the wharfs, laden and ready for sea, were prevented taking their departure. On Wednesday the fog was considerable, but not equal in density to that of the previous day.

**FOUNDER'S DAY AT THE CHARTER HOUSE.**—Tuesday last being the 250th anniversary since the foundation of this ancient school and charity, by its munificent founder, Thomas Sutton, in the reign of King James the First, the brethren, clergy, and scholars, together with a large number of old Carthusians and their friends, assembled to commemorate the occasion. The ceremony commenced at four P.M., in the ancient chapel of the Charter House, which has been lately enlarged and beautified, at considerable expense. The services and lessons appointed for the day were read by the Rev. C. R. Dickens, and towards the conclusion an impressive prayer was introduced, "for the memorable founder of the institution, by whose great bounty the inmates were maintained, for the promotion of piety and of good literature." The sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddel. After the preacher had closed his address, the audience, preceded by the brethren and principal, left the chapel and ascended the grand staircase to the governor's house, where the annual oration, couched in very elegant Latin, and addressed *Ad Carthusianos*, was delivered by Mr. Herbert William Fisher, referring principally to the prosperity of the institution, and to the manner in which two of the scholars, Messrs. Palmer and Walford, had signalled themselves at Oxford—the former in having gained the Ireland scholarship; and the latter the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse. During the day a dinner was given to the pensioners, who now amount to eighty, and likewise to the scholars. There was a dinner of the governors and visitors in the evening, at which the Rev. Archdeacon Hale presided.

## [THE SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZES.]

The Cattle Show, in King-street, Baker-street, has been honoured with visits from Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, and has altogether proved the most popular sight of the season. We annex portraits of the principal prizes.



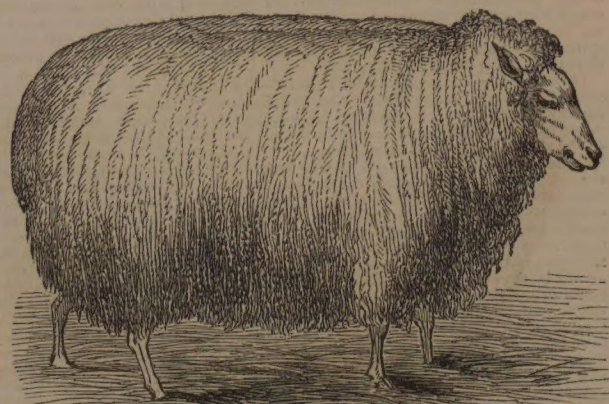
MR. HIEBERT'S GIANT HORSE.

## THE GIANT HORSE.

In a yard adjoining the Bazaar, in King-street, Baker-street, is now exhibited the celebrated cart-horse, bred by Mr. J. Bayes, of Draughton, in Northamptonshire, and now the property of Mr. T. Hibbert, of Hillingdon. This horse is

five years old, 19 hands high, and is admitted to combine in his colossal figure the pure English breed with perfect symmetry.

On Saturday, Prince Albert, after his visit to the cattle show, examined this gigantic animal with great attention, and expressed his admiration of his extraordinary size and beauty.



CLASS X. 117.—MR. TWICHELL'S TWENTY MONTHS' OLD LEICESTER WETHER.—PRIZE £30, AND GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.

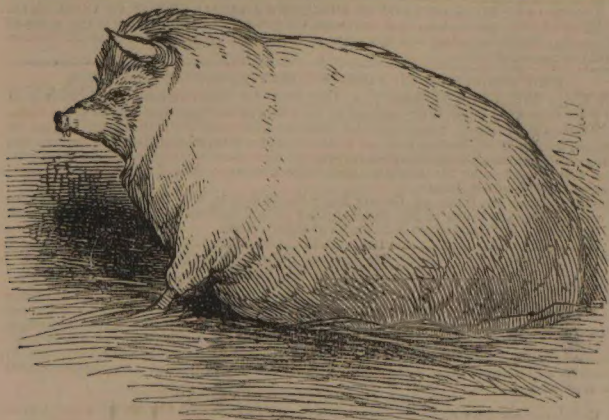
## CLASS I.

19. Earl Spencer, of Althorp, near Northampton, a 4 years and 6 months old Durham ox, bred by his Lordship, and fed on swedes, mangold-wurtzel, cab-bages, hay, oil-cake, and bean-mesh.—Prize £20, and silver medal as the breeder.

## CLASS III.

46. Mr. T. Umbers, of Warpenbury, near Royal Leamington Spa, a 3 years and 7 months old North Devon steer, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, turnips,



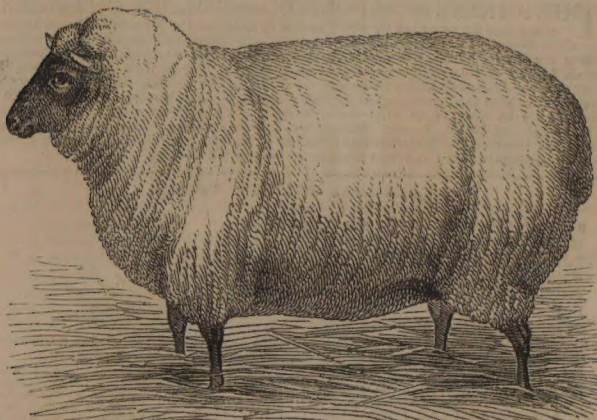


CLASS XVIII. 168.—PRINCE ALBERT'S TWENTY-EIGHT WEEKS OLD SUFFOLK AND BEDFORDSHIRE PIG.—HIGHLY COMMENDED.

850lb. of cake, and 800lb. of barley and bean-meal.—Prize £15, and silver medal as the breeder.

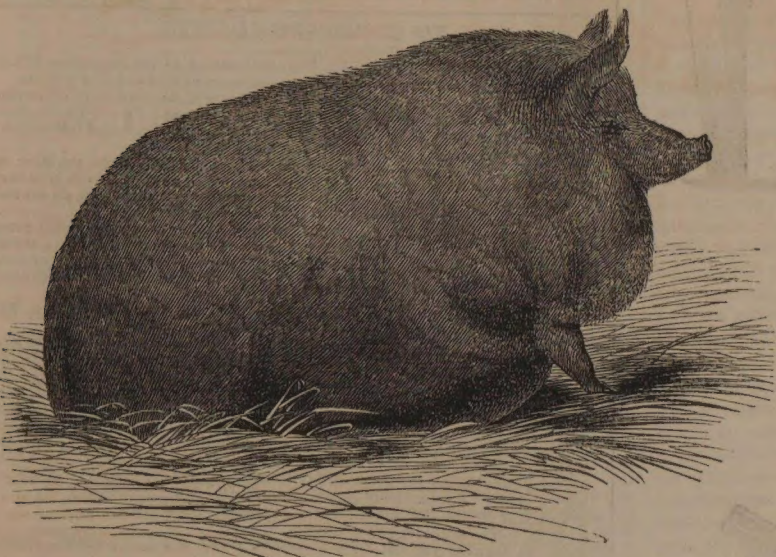
CLASS VI.

73. Sir Charles Tempest, Bart., of Broughton Hall, near Skipton, a 4 years and 9 months old short-horned heifer, bred by himself, and fed on hay, cake, and turnips.—Prize £20, and silver medal as the breeder, and gold medal as the best beast in any of the classes.



CLASS XV. 153.—MR. GRANTHAM'S THIRTY-TWO MONTHS' OLD SOUTHDOWN WETHER.—PRIZE £20, AND SILVER MEDAL.

104. Mr. J. S. Burgess, of ~~Leicester~~ <sup>Nottingham</sup>, a pen of three 20 months old long-woolled wethers, bred by himself.—Prize £10, and silver medal as the breeder.



EXTRA STOCK. 182.—LORD WESTERN'S TWENTY-SEVEN WEEKS' OLD ESSEX PIG.—SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS XI.

117. Mr. Thos. Twitchell, of Willington, near Bedford, a pen of three 20 months old Leicester wethers, bred by himself, from rams hired of Mr. S. Bennett.—Prize £20, and silver medal as the breeder, and gold medal as the best pen of long-woolled sheep in Classes IX., X., and XI.

CLASS XX.

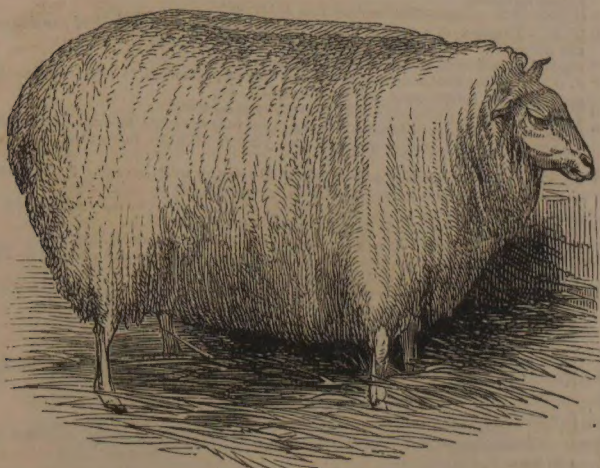
153. Mr. Grantham, of Stoneham, near Lewes, a pen of three 32 months old South-down wethers, bred by himself.—Prize £20, and silver medal as the breeder.

CLASS XVIII.

168. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Windsor Castle, a pen of three 28 weeks old Suffolk and Bedfordshire pigs, bred by his Royal Highness, and fed on meal, milk, and peas.—Highly commended.

EXTRA STOCK.

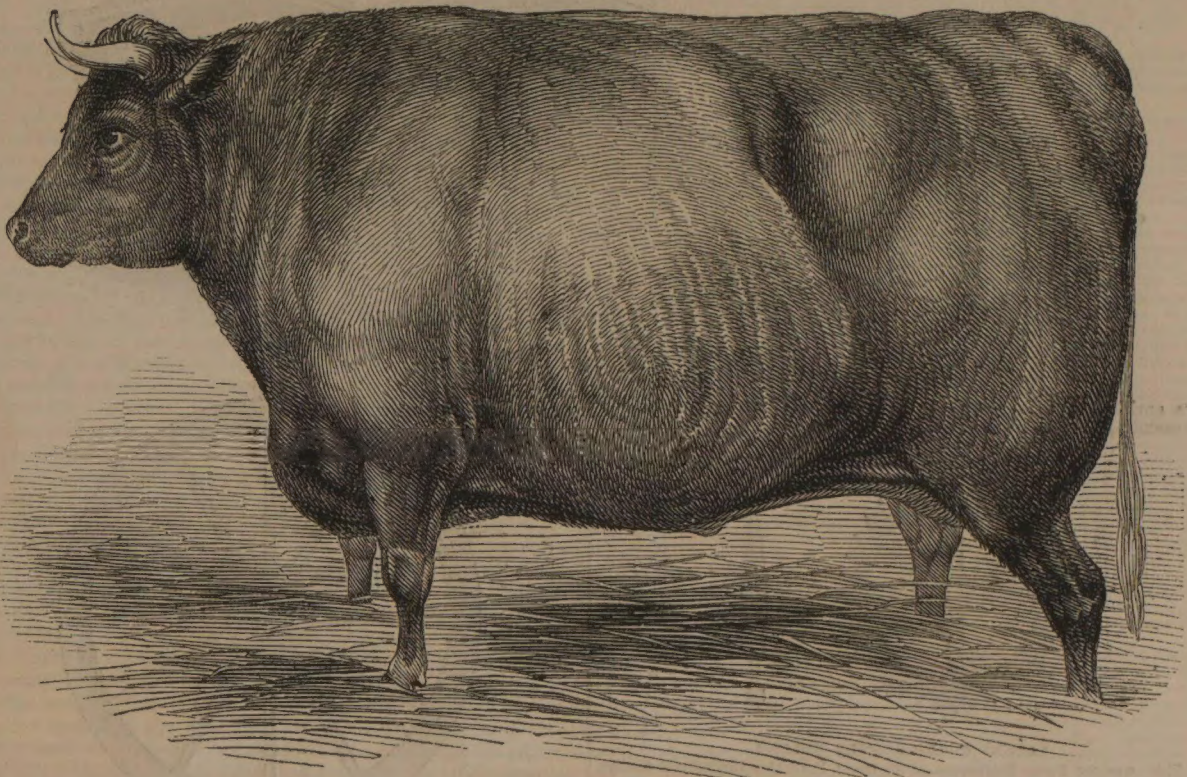
182. Lord Western, of Felix Hall, near Kelvedon, a 27 weeks old improved Essex pig, bred by his lordship, and fed on barley-meal and beans.—Silver medal.



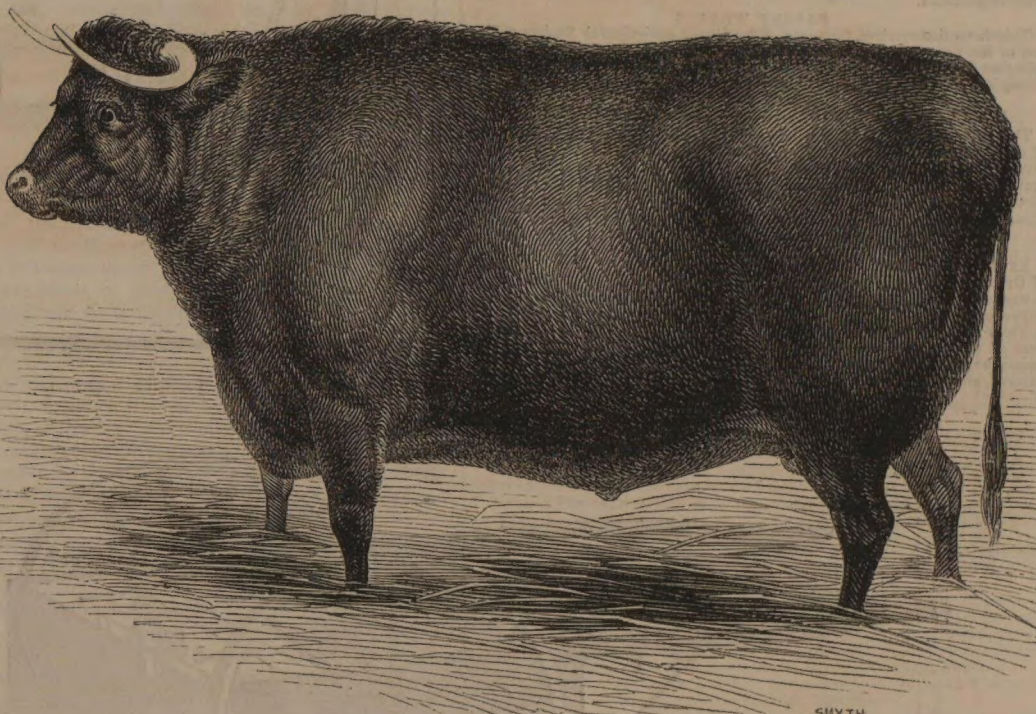
CLASS X, NO. 104.—MR. J. S. BURGESS' TWENTY MONTHS' OLD LONG-WOOLLED WETHER.—PRIZE £10, AND SILVER MEDAL.

PRIZE IMPLEMENTS.

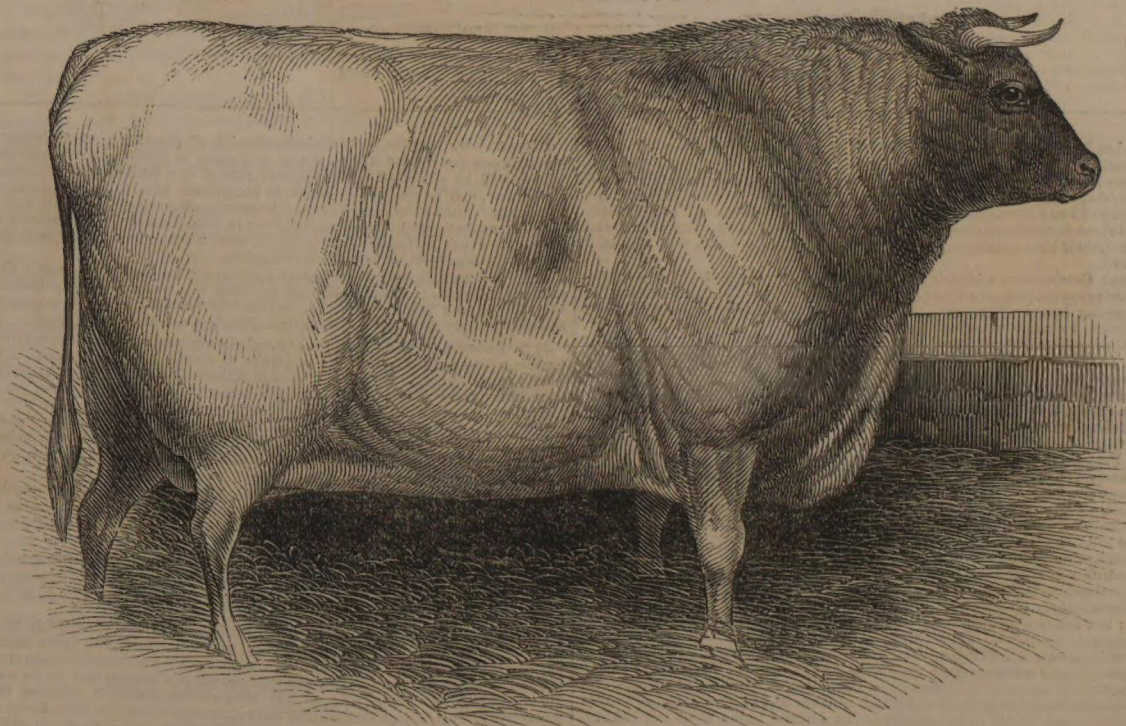
Among the improved apparatus exhibited at the Show, the following



CLASS I. NO. 19.—EARL SPENCER'S FOUR YEARS AND SIX MONTHS' OLD DURHAM OX.—FIRST PRIZE, £20, AND SILVER MEDAL.

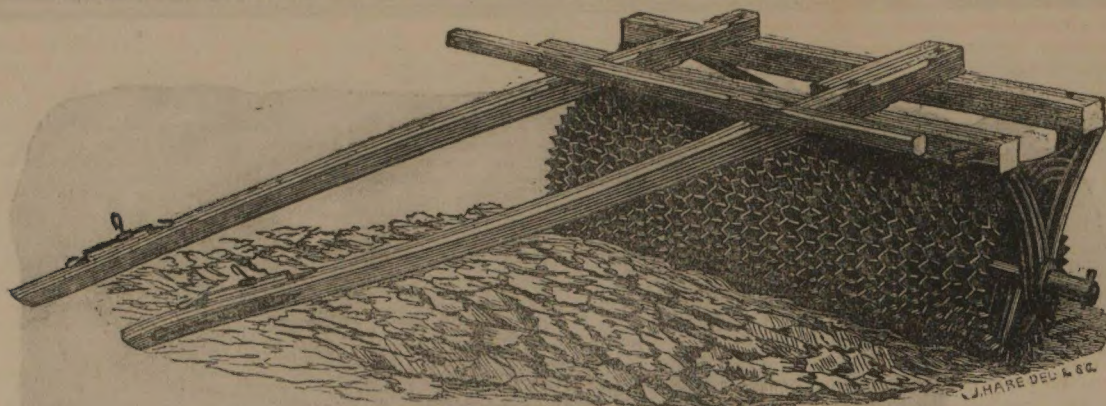


CLASS II. NO. 46.—MR. T. UMBERS'S THREE YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS' OLD NORTH DEVON STEER.—FIRST PRIZE, £15, AND SILVER MEDAL.



CLASS VI. NO. 73.—SIR C. TEMPEST'S FOUR YEARS AND NINE MONTHS' OLD SHORT-HORNED HEIFER.—FIRST PRIZE £20, AND GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.





PATENT CLOD-CRUSHER ROLLER.

are entitled to special notice. They are the inventions of Mr. W. Crosskill, Beverley Iron-works, Hull.



PATENT CLOD-CRUSHER ROLLER.

This was the Prize Implement of the Great Yorkshire Agricultural Society 1843. Its efficacy has been ascertained from practical experience; it is now in general use in the best cultivated districts of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The Clod-crushing Roller consists of 23 roller parts, placed upon a round axle, six feet wide, and two and a half feet diameter. The roller parts act independently of each other; thus producing a self-cleaning motion in rolling the land. It is much used for rolling strong fallow lands, and for crushing the hardest clods it is indispensable; by its peculiar mechanical action and weight, it pulverises the clods into a fine mould, for the reception of the finest seeds. Upon light land it is invaluable for rolling wheats, &c., soon as sown; and in the spring, after frost. It gives a peculiar closeness to the soil, which enables it to retain moisture, at the same time it leaves a fine uneven surface, far surpassing anything produced by other implements.

## PATENT WHEELS.

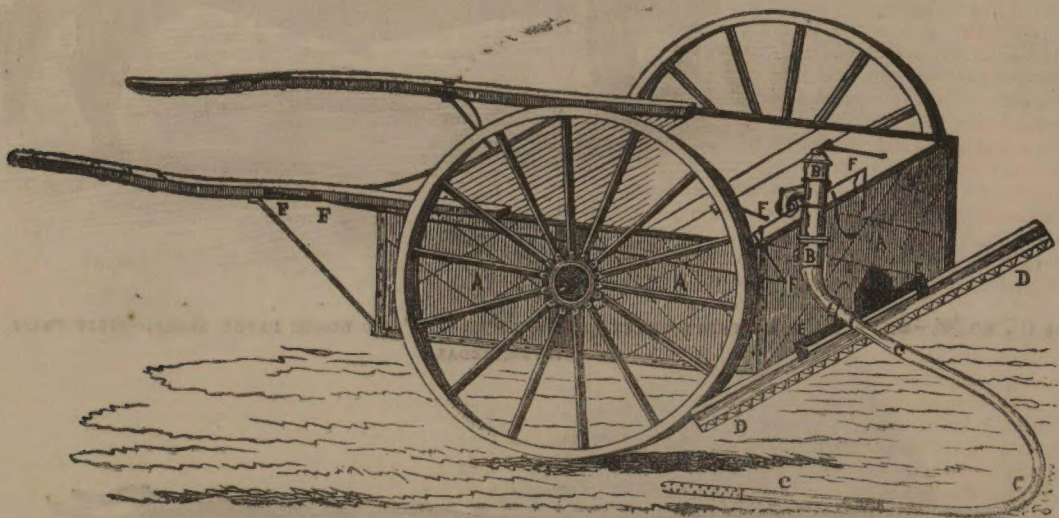
This invention received the prize of the Royal Agricultural Society at Derby, and of the East Riding of Yorkshire Agricultural Society, 1843. These wheels being made by machinery, are better and firmer, and mathematically true; combining lightness with strength, and great durability with cheapness.

## THE IRON LIQUID MANURE CART AND APPARATUS.

This apparatus was the prize implement of the Royal Agricultural Society, and of the North Derbyshire Agricultural Society (awarded by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire). The body of the cart is made of iron, and contains 200 gallons. A brass valve, with lever and rod, is applied to let out the liquid into an improved spreadboard, for uneven lands, and with a simple apparatus for two rows of turnips. Also a portable pump, with flexible pipe and copper tube.

**EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.**—A few days ago Mr. Garland, pork-butcher, of Oxford-market, purchased a prize pig at Smithfield-market, and on Thursday it was to have been killed; but, about two hours before the time appointed, the supposed fat prize became rather lean, by giving birth to six young ones.

The *Pharos*, of Alexandria, announces the death of Mr. G. Lloyd, Vice-President of the Literary Society of Egypt, established at Cairo. This event was caused by the accidental discharge of his gun, when at Thebes, and from which he expired, after lingering for thirty-six hours.



THE IRON LIQUID MANURE CART AND APPARATUS.

When her Majesty appeared in the Regent's gallery and took leave of her noble host's family at Belvoir Castle, the Queen presented Lady Adeliza Mauners with a gorgeous bracelet set in pearls and diamonds, as a mark of her Majesty's esteem and friendship, and to Miss Victoria Wortley (her Majesty's god-daughter, the lovely child of Lady Emmeline Wortley) a splendid ruby brooch. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort upon leaving, personally expressed to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, their high satisfaction at the princely manner in which they had been entertained.

Viscount Combermere's birthday was celebrated by a public dinner of the gentry and principal tenants on the noble and gallant Viscount's estate in Cheshire, on Wednesday last, at Wrenbury. Sir Henry Mainwaring occupied the chair, and the noble Viscount and a large party were present.

Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P., who since leaving Scotland has been on a tour of visits in Ireland, has arrived at Baron's Court, county Tyrone, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn.

Viscount Newport, eldest son of the Earl of Bradford, will shortly be married to the Hon. Selina Forrester, sister of the present Lord Forrester, and Countess of Chesterfield.

Miss Gore, daughter of the well-known authoress, is shortly to be united to Harvey Farquhar, Esq.

Last week, two boys, perceiving the train on the St. Etienne Railroad passing at a slow pace near St. Priest, got up between two of the waggon. Immediately afterwards, a movement of increased speed gave a shock to the train, which shook off the two boys, and threw them right in the way of the advancing carriages. One was killed on the spot, and the other died in the evening, in great torture the wheels having passed over his body.

The monthly circular of Mr. S. Tripp, of Bristol, for December, states that with an increasing population, railway property also must improve. Under the old coaching system, an increased traffic was generally met by an increased competition; but not so with railways, where there is a fixed given circle to meet an increasing ungiven traffic. The traffic upon most of the leading railways has been considerably greater this half year than any preceding half year.

It appears from a parliamentary return, that in January last there were 73,960 officers and men employed in the public service in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the colonies (exclusive of India), of which number 33,172 were in Great Britain and Ireland, and 40,794 in the colonies. In Ireland alone there were 15,522. The return in question shows the army stationed from the year 1792 to 1842. In 1792, the number of officers and men in Ireland was 11,861; in 1822, 28,786; in 1828, 24,918; in 1830, 18,431; in 1835, 19,872; and in 1842, 15,660. In December last, in Ireland, there were 1,086 officers and men of the Royal Artillery, &c., making nearly 17,000 soldiers to a population in Ireland (according to the census of 1841) of 8,175,338.

**POST-OFFICE NOTICE.**—On and after the 5th of January next, all letters passing between the United Kingdom and any place in Jamaica, when conveyed by packet, will be subjected to the uniform rate of one shilling and two-pence the half ounce, and so on in proportion, in accordance with the scale now in operation in the United Kingdom. Letters, however, addressed to and posted at Kingston, the packet-port in Jamaica, will only be chargeable with the packet rate of one shilling per half-ounce as at present, such letters not being liable to internal colonial postage.—W. L. MAHER, Secretary.

**THE OASTLER LIBERTY FUND.**—We find from the Yorkshire papers, that the movement begun in Huddersfield, on the 22nd ult., in favour of the liberation of Mr. Oastler, and for providing an annuity for him and his wife, is progressing more favourably than his most sanguine friends could have anticipated.

**MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY OF PLATE.**—Information has been received of an extensive robbery of plate from the residence of Josiah Stansfield, Esq., a magistrate, at New Cross, Deptford. It appeared that in August last the family left the house, with the servants, except the gardener, who was left in charge of the house. Several workmen have been employed on the premises since the absence of the family. A few days ago the family returned, and on opening the plate chest, upwards of £300 worth had been extracted. The chest was found locked and corded, as it was left. Two active officers have been making inquiries, but without any clue to the receivers.

**MURDER.**—Information has been received at Bow-street of the murder of a child four weeks old, at Gelly-gare, in the county of Glamorgan. A man named Thomas Thomas, alias Henry Farmer, has absconded, and a reward is offered for his apprehension.

**EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A CLERK.**—The Bow-street police officers have received information of the absconding of a young man named Henry Jessop, clerk to Mr. Hubbard, 4, New Market, Newgate-street, City, with £130 in cash, the property of his employers.

**CONVICTS.**—Geeth, the step-son of John Frost, the Chartist chief in the attack upon Newport in 1839, who is a solicitor, and was about two years since transported for 20 years, for forgery, has been, after working 20 months upon the roads, allowed a "ticket of leave," and has been hired as a free servant to his wife, who followed him out. Frost, who, as has been already stated, is released from the penal gang, and is in a situation as clerk, has sent a letter to Mrs. Frost and his daughters, desiring them to go out also, in the hope that Mrs. Frost will be allowed to hire him as a free servant. The Governor having informed Frost, Williams, and Jones, that the Home-office has finally determined never to allow them to return to their native land, they have resigned themselves to their fate, with a determination to secure to themselves kind treatment by their future good conduct.

**THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA.—POSITIVELY THE LAST SIX NIGHTS OF MR. JULIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.** Mr. JULIEN has the honour to announce, the present week will terminate this series of Concerts; the last of which will take place on Saturday, December 23rd, when the Theatre will most positively close.

**CHRISTMAS EVE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, SATURDAY, DEC. 23.** MR. BRAHAM has the honour to announce a **GRAND SACRED CONCERT**, assisted by the whole of the Band and Chorus of the Metropolitan Society. The established favourite Airs from Handel's Oratorio, given by Misses Cunitz, Ward, Lockey, Ley, and Messrs. Braham, Charles, and Hamilton Braham, and others; the following from Neukoum's "David" first time in London; Air, "My Ploekes my Friend's favourite, Mr. Braham; and "The Challenge Duet;" David, Mr. Braham; Goliath, Mr. Hamilton Braham. Stalls 6s., Boxes 4s., Pit 2s. 6d. Gallery Stalls 2s., Gallery 1s. 6d. Places to be taken at the theatre; private Boxes of Mr. Mitchell, and of Mr. Brahm, 5, Gloucester-road, Hyde Park Gardens. The Concert commences at eight o'clock.

**GREAT ATTRACTION FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE-PARK CORNER.**—For nearly two years this unique Collection has maintained its position as the most attractive Exhibition in the Metropolis, having been honoured not only by the visits of her Majesty and Prince Albert—but of the chief part of our Nobility, and the distinguished foreigners sojourning in this country, but also by the most flattering notices from the public press. The Proprietor, anxious to increase the popularity of this most extraordinary Collection, by enabling all classes to become acquainted with its wonderful contents, has reduced the price of admission

**TO ONE SHILLING EACH PERSON.** Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the CHINESE COLLECTION, which will be open daily, during the Christmas holidays, from Ten in the Morning until Ten at Night.—ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—BRILLIANT EFFECTS** are produced by ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE at Three o'clock, and at Eight in the Evening (except Saturday Evenings). By LONG-BOTTOM'S OPACQUE MICROSCOPE the singular Optical Illusion of converting a Matrix into the appearance of being a Cast in bold relief is exhibited, with a variety of other curious effects. Particulars of the CHEMICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES, which are delivered daily, are suspended in the Hall of Manufactures. DISSOLVING VIEWS. DIVER and DIVING BELL. Numerous STEAM ENGINES and other MODELS at work. The original CRAYON DRAWINGS of RAPHAEL'S CARTOONS, &c. &c.—Admission. One Shilling.—Schools, half-price.

**THE SHRINE OF NAPOLEON, or GOLDEN CHAMBER,** containing the camp bed on which he died in exile, late the property of Prince Lucien for which Madame TUSSAUD and SONS paid 500; the Cloak of Marengo, the magnificent Coat of the King of Rome; the original picture of Napoleon, for which he sat to Lefevre Marie Louise, by Gerard; his masterpiece; the King of Rome, from Life; Lucien, by Lethiere; the celebrated Military Carriage, purchased by Mr. Bullock, with the authority of Government, from the Prince Regent, for 2500; the Table of the Marshals, valued at 12,000; the Clothes he wore as an exile—being altogether a matchless exhibition. Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. Admission, one large room, 1s.; two rooms of Napoleon and Chamber of Horrors, 6d. Open from eleven o'clock in the morning till dusk; and from seven in the evening till ten.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 17th.—Third Sunday in Advent.  
MONDAY, 18th.—  
TUESDAY, 19th.—Henry II. crowned, 1144.  
WEDNESDAY, 20th.—T. Gray born, 1716.  
THURSDAY, 21st.—St. Thomas Apostle.  
FRIDAY, 22nd.—  
SATURDAY, 23rd.—Sir R. Arkwright born, 1732.

## HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending December 23.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.
11 2	11 36	0 0	0 6	0 36	1 4
1 32	1 59	2 24	2 51	3 14	3 36

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**CENSUS.**—"A. B. W." Edinburgh.—We shall attend to the suggestion of our correspondent, which has already been urged upon us by numerous parties.  
"S. W."—The population of the chapelry of Hayfield, in the county of Derby, is given in our list, as stated in the Government return; the clergyman, however, informs us that it is incorrect, and that the chapelry comprises various other townships, the entire population being 3737.

"W. M. W." Great Yarmouth.—The population of the several parishes in Norfolk, mentioned by our correspondent, is stated in our list precisely as they are given in the Government return; the errors, therefore, if any, do not rest with us. Any further information will be thankfully received.

"A Man of Kent."—The population of all chapelrys or towns separately given in our list, are of course included in the population of the parishes in which they are situate, for the purpose of giving the entire population of each parish. These double returns do not, however, affect the total of the counties, which are given correctly.

**CENSUS ERRATA.**—Omitted in our list:—Maulby, parish, Norfolk, pop. 66; Snitterby, Lincoln, pop. 235.

"Armiger," Cheltenham.—The lion and the unicorn were first used as the supporters of the royal arms by James I., who adopted the unicorn as his sinister supporter, displacing the dragon of the Tudors, but maintaining the lion for the dexter, as first used by Henry VIII.; and these two have ever since been continued as supporters of the national escutcheon. Richard II. was the first English sovereign who bore supporters; his were angels. Different sovereigns have varied their supporters at pleasure, but neither of them has adopted leopards. See a clever little book, entitled "Genealogy Simplified," showing the changes in the armorial bearings of the sovereigns of England, with a chart. By Archibald Barrington, M.D. (Just published.)

"A Constant Reader," Woolwich.—We do not decide wagers.

"J. T. T."—The engraving shall appear.

"A. G." is thanked for his communication, which shall, if possible, appear next week.

"Caldicot," Cheltenham.—Our charge for advertisements is 7s. for the first five lines, and 1s. for each line after.

"A Subscriber" should state more explicitly the information he seeks on taking the altitude of mountains, the sea level, &c.

"G. M."—The lines on Chantrey's monument are inadmissible.

"B. B."—We cannot interfere.

"E. T. S."—The suggestion is impracticable.

"J. M." Aberystwith.—The postmaster must declare.

"A Subscriber" Hackney, and "W. B." Haverfordwest, should apply to a respectable solicitor.

"T. L." Normanton.—The charge for the postage of a newspaper to France is a halfpenny.

"Scripitor" can recover the sum as a common debt.

"M. M. S." Finchley.—Twenty-one years. The tale of "England and France" has been written expressly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and will be completed in the present volume.

"J. P." should apply at our office.

"E. J." can only claim the amount administered to.

"Z. A. O."—We should think it immaterial from what fund the mortgagee is paid.

"E. M." Walton, should apply at the chapel where the birth was registered.

"Xmas."—Christmas-eve is the vigil, or fast, to be observed in the church the day before Christmas-day.

"A Barrister of Ireland."—The counsel for the prosecution shall appear in a future number.

"G. de C." Reading.—Our explanation is correct.

"T. N." Thaxted, can recover the debt, provided it has been applied for during the six years.

"Alpha" should read and study the Bible.

"J. G. R."—The Postmaster-General has the appointment, to whom our correspondent had better apply, with testimonials, &c.

"J. S." Longton, Potteries.—The engraving is on wood.

"Simplex" should avoid low advertising furniture dealers; he has had a lesson, which, we should think, he will not soon forget. We are sorry that he has no remedy.

"Omega," Christ's College.—1. Some of the games will appear. 2. The concert season has commenced. 3. Bishop is foremost as an organ-builder.

"A. Z."—The payment of the prize money will, doubtless, be duly advertised.

"Anon."—We have not room for the "Legend of Edensor."

"A. R." Deal, should forward the packet to the Lord Chamberlain.

"W. R." Edinburgh.—The lines on "Hope" scarcely reach our standard. The same reply to "G. R."—"Other Days."

"W. C."—We shall complete the volumes and bindings half-yearly, as heretofore. Vols. I. and II. may be had of our publisher.

"M. C."—The subject shall appear shortly.

"Oxford."—Our correspondent's hint shall not be lost sight of.

"An Old Etonian," Oxford.—We will consider of the subject.

"K. P. S." Derby.—We gave a fine engraving of the Derby Railway Station in our journal of July last.

"A Tivertonian."—The fashions will in future appear monthly.

"T. W." Brighton.—The property goes to the widow.

"O. J." Wellington.—The property must be divided equally amongst the children.

"Teetotaller."—A "Water Song" will not suit.

"Scripitor" will find a view of the Hall of Commerce in Nos. 12 and 32 of our journal.

"J. S."—The Prince must be born to the title.

"A Subscriber" and "A Constant Reader" (whom we guess to be one and the same from the handwriting and the subject referred to) are (1) thanked for the kind approval of our dramatic illustrations, and the praise bestowed upon their scenic fidelity. But we only profess to portray faithfully.



fully what is set before us: we have no control over the costume or wardrobe departments of any theatre. When an interesting group is presented to our artist's eye, he seizes it by his graphic skill, and transmits it to our columns with truth and accuracy. If our complainants be offended at the managers' exhibition of anachronical dresses, properties, &c., we are not to blame for it. After all, there is a vast deal of nonsensical conventionalism as to the precise period that a certain cut of coat should have been in fashion; and it is a matter of very little importance whether even Shakespeare had any coat at all. Our correspondents may say that "they manage these things better in France;" but we fearlessly—for we have the sentiments of all artists on our side—assert, that a greater or more correct stage-costume (licet facere verba) than O. Smith ever existed in the recollection of man.

The subsequent questions of our correspondents can be more briefly answered. We never make invidious contrasts between professors in any art. The world grand, as applied to an opera, should not, in our thinking, preclude the permission of spoken dialogue or soliloquy.

We have already expressed our opinion as to the judicious transfer of the scene of the "Gipsy" from Scotland to Hungary.

The orchestra of Drury-lane, on a recent occasion, were certainly increased, as were the choruses too, but we cannot insert names; it would be partialism, in which we do not indulge.

As to the rest of our correspondents' long communication, we shall shortly answer their many valid inquiries and opinions in an article entitled "Music in England."

"F. V." is informed that our "editorial courtesy" has been extended to him in our reviewing columns. Would that we could make men "wise in their generation."

"An English Song" exhibits, on the part of the joint producers (fratelli, we presume) such a total ignorance of what "English song" not only has been but is yet, that we cannot look upon it as a compliment, but rather the reverse. There is nothing of English melody or knowledge of English counterpoint about it; and, moreover, the words are scarcely coherent. These are not elements from which an English song can be produced.

"An Artist" may rest assured that we shall always employ first-rate talent. A Spectator, Piccadilly.—We must decline answering the questions sent by our correspondent, since to do so would be disagreeable to the parties.

Prince Albert's Visit to Birmingham.—Messrs. Hardman and Illiff request us to state that Prince Albert wore buttons of their manufacture, and not of Mr. Armfield's, as stated in the report of the Royal visit.

"Elegantis"—Chatsworth is considered to be the most magnificent seat in England.

"A. B. C." may send a specimen, if he pleases.

"H. W." Barnstable, is thanked for the sketches. Should any event of general interest occur in our correspondent's neighbourhood, we shall be glad to hear from him.

"Euterpe."—We have no control over the proprietors of the work in question.

"J. D." Epworth.—Yes.

"A Peers." Grosvenor place.—The poet referred to is Wordsworth, who resides at Rydal Mount.

The Widow's Lament, by "H. E." The Music of Nature, by "J. E. C." On the Queen's Visit, by "Beta."—We have not room.

"R. S. V. T."—The edition of our journal for Saturday night's post contains the latest news.

"A Subscriber." Duddington.—We do not know.

"Anthony Jollands," News agent, Grantham.—We have not room for the subject suggested.

"Algebra" should forward his request to some purely scientific journal.

"C. T." Naisford, should advertise.

"I. O. U." Exeter, will find some good information on ventriloquism in "Brewster's Natural Magic," or in a little volume entitled "Parlour Magic."

"I. T. J." is thanked for the sketch of the farm-house in Gloucestershire, which the great press of engravings of the recent Royal visit has prevented our inserting.

"Demosthenes" should order the work of any bookseller.

"K. L. W."—It is a popular error that first cousins may marry and second may not. The marriage our correspondent speaks of is perfectly legal.

"A. S." should write to the Secretary at War.

"G. W. B."—If the newspaper be posted regularly as it appears, all the numbers will reach India or the colonies as addressed.

Thompson's Patent Fire-Escape.—We have not room to enter into the merits of this invention.

"Philo-Chess." Bury.—Lewis's "First and Second Lessons in Chess."

"Melton."—It would be invidious to engrave the portrait sent; as we believe that her Majesty was received throughout her journey with universal enthusiasm.

"C. W. M."—The building is liable to duty.

"J. B."—The contrivance would be rated as a window.

"W. B." Charing-cross.—What our correspondent suggests shall appear.

"Q." Nottingham, states that the spire of Chesterfield Church, although it appears crooked, is not so in reality; and that this apparent leaning is produced by the spiral form of the structure.

Chess.—"A" is bound to take the pawn.

Will the secretary of the Moor End Club forward us his address.

"F. R. M." "H. P. C." "Automaton," "A Subscriber," "M. F. W." "Palamander."—See our chess article this week.

"Sigma," "J. E. C."—Received.

"Edward."—We shall be glad to hear again.

In answer to numerous correspondents we intend to give two or three games of the match between Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant every week, until the whole are published.

DRAGHTS.—"J. Knight."—To the first query, certainly not; to the second, we should say A has the option of letting the move remain as played or having it retracted and played properly.

CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY.—At the request of many of our subscribers, in a few weeks we shall present our readers with a splendid large engraving of the Grand Conservatory at Chatsworth.

IRELAND.—We have again this week, with feelings of the utmost regret, to request our numerous Irish readers to accept our heartfelt apology for being compelled to postpone the remaining portraits and biographical sketches of the Crown counsel and solicitors connected with the State prosecutions. A moment's recollection on the part of our good-natured friends and loyal fellow subjects, will remind them of the duty which we owed to her Majesty to give the first place and largest space to the records and illustrations of her royal progress; and a single glance at our columns to-day will convince them that other matters of great importance, which would lose much of their interest if postponed, claimed our utmost attention this week. The Irish matters to which we have alluded can well afford to stand over a number or two during the present cessation of legal hostilities, and will be read with as much interest a week or two before the trials come on as they would be this week, or would have been the last. We may venture to say the same thing of our report of the inaugural address of the Dublin University Historical Society, and a sketch which our correspondent, the Irish Barrister, has favoured us with of a soirée of the Royal Dublin Society, with portraits and biographical notices of his Excellency Earl De Grey and Lord Eliot, who were present. All these matters can afford to stand over; and we have every reason to hope that Mr. Jones's portraits, with which our engravers have taken unusual pains, will please, and that the leaves from the sketch of our long-remembered friend who walks the hall of the Four Courts will well repay perusal.

EMBOSSING FOR THE BLIND.—We have received a copy of Mr. Hughes's work upon this important invention, as well as a specimen of his "New Embossed Alphabet for the Blind," and we think both works especially deserving the attention of those employed in the education of the blind.

ERRATA.—In the illustrations of the Smithfield prize cattle in our last number, Mr. Beasley's ox should be 4 years 8 months old, and not 8 months, as there described. The other lines are correct from the Prize List.

In a small portion of our last week's impression, the line "Proving House, Birmingham," was placed beneath the view of "Bacchus's Glass-works," at p. 381, instead of the first engraving upon p. 382, and vice versa.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1843.

England has afforded an asylum to unfortunate greatness more frequently than any other country in the world. Greatness of all kinds—the occupiers of thrones—the heirs of those thrones destined never to occupy them—regents, fallen from political power—generals, deserted by the armies that once obeyed their nod—all seem, at some time or other, to have turned to England as the only safe refuge, either from the storm of popular fury, or the vengeance of despotic hatred. The confidence felt in the temper of our people and the honour of our Government is a gratifying tribute to both. There is a dislike of needless harshness or cruelty, and an inherent love of fair play in the English character, that lead Englishmen—in the hour of triumph over a political, personal, or national enemy—not to press their advantage to the verge of cruelty. For the last century and a half our political struggles have been often fierce, sometimes accompanied with public violence, but they have never been stained by judicial cruelty—the laws have never been perverted or outraged for the sake of ensuring personal or party vengeance on a personal or party enemy. The same principle has made this country a secure "City of Refuge," from the political storms and convulsions that have from time to time torn asunder society in the continents of both the old and new worlds. In the first French revolution, such of the noblesse as were fortunate enough to escape with their lives from their own country, found safety and sympathy in this. Louis XVIII.

was long a sojourner here. His brother, Charles X., was unfortunately so advised as to incur the hatred of his subjects, and could not keep in security the throne he mounted in peace, but was forced to seek repose for his "grey, discredited head" in the deserted halls of Holyrood. Hither fled Theodore of Corsica, and Iturbide, the Mexican chief; and hither flocked the proscribed patriots of Spain under Ferdinand; and the more numerous and more unfortunate Poles, exiled by the despot Nicholas. So naturally do men involved in the political struggles of the Continent look towards England as their probable harbour of refuge, that one of the adherents of General Narvaez is reputed, by the Madrid correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, to have said, in reference to the utter confusion of parties that seems to prevail in Spain—"The end of all this will be, that I shall soon have to be teaching Spanish in London." England is, in fact, compared with the despotic governments of the Continent, an America at a few hours sail from the coast of France—and its advantages are prized accordingly. Here, at the present moment, are—Espartero, the ex-Regent of Spain, and the Duke of Bordeaux, the scion of the Bourbon stock, whom the Legitimists hold up as the rightful heir to the throne of France, and on whom they bestow the empty title of Henry the Fifth. He is not recognised by our Court as a political personage, and he resides here in a sort of incognito as the Comte de Chambord. But the veil is worn with considerable difficulty, and there seems every disposition to throw it aside. The unreasoning zeal of his adherents—the party of whom Talleyrand said that they learn and forget nothing—has made him the centre of a little faction, whose only bond of union is a vain regret for the past, without any repentance for the unwise part they played in it, and anticipations for the future at variance with all the visible tendencies of society. As far as the unfortunate young Prince is concerned, this is to be regretted; this kind of homage makes him prominent, without procuring him respect, and draws a sort of attention towards his personal and mental qualities, which might otherwise pass unnoticed and unchallenged. The receptions in Belgrave-square have excited some notice in Paris, but here they attract but very little, and have been very far from raising any sympathies among us for the elder branch of the Bourbons, which has out-lived—as it long ago outraged—the toleration of mankind. As the Prince has claimed no public recognition of his rights, and has made no public assertion of his pretensions, our Government could not interfere to prevent his receiving his friends, nor to hinder them from presenting their congratulations in what form they pleased. Political agitation is here so ordinary a characteristic of society, that things which would cause dismay at Paris or Vienna scarcely excite among us a passing notice. The utter indifference with which the Duke of Bordeaux and his partisans have been regarded by the English people, will, we hope, teach them something of the little estimation in which they are held. They have returned to their native land, where we hope they will obey the laws, as enforced by the able *de facto* monarch, and not compromise themselves and the Prince by any attempt as mad as that which has lodged Louis Napoleon in a prison. Society will not go back for the scion of any race, or for any name—whether it be a Bonaparte or a Bourbon.

The season of mirth and light-heartedness—the yearly festival on which the brow of care is smoothed, and the heart even of sorrow is made glad—when the joyous circle of young mirthmakers, with their gay prattle, and lively evolutions, and innocent playfulness, make sweet music to the spirits of the aged and world hackneyed—when the cloudless rejoicing of youth removes the mists from and infuses a like serenity into the darkened hearts of the afflicted—when Christianity exults in its Saturnalia, not like the Saturnalia of the ancients, profaned by vice and sullied by sensuality, but a Saturnalia characteristic and typical of the purity of Christianity itself, and the revel of the heart is an homage to Heaven—when it knits closer the ties of charity, and makes more dear the bonds of affection, and the wildest outpourings of the spirit disenthralled from care are still controlled by the sense that they are the licence of religion, and that in their enjoyment its behests must not be violated. This season of pure and consecrated joy is approaching, and many hearts throughout the Christian world are exulting in its anticipation. And are there none to whom Christmas is no festival—are there none to whom, unless some kindly aid interposes, individual misery will be rendered more bleak and heart-chilling by the contrast of surrounding gladness—are there none who at the dreariness of their fireless and cheerless hearths, viewing through the medium of their own despair the joy which illumines the world about them, feel it but a lurid light of encircling mockery and persecution, placing them in the position and awakening in them the impulses of—

The scorpion girl with fire—

are there not many such world-forsaken wretches in the busy haunts of our cities, in the almost choked-up alleys, which seem shrunk into infinitesimal space, to make way for the gorgeous mansions of the wealthy and the thronged avenues of commerce—are there no young families who, in the season of Christian festivity, will endure, if unassisted, the pangs of hunger, while others, more fortunate, are sated—will cry with famine almost within the hearing of the merry outbursts of happier juvenile rejoicers—who, in looking for consolation to the parental countenance, will read there the scowl of hopeless wretchedness and agony, but darkening their own gloom, and completing their desolation?

Who, with the consciousness that such things are, and that he has done nothing to remove them, can sit down to his Christmas banquet, and, however sumptuous may be his feast, feel that he has enjoyed it, with those appliances which render the season and the hour so delightful? Can he feel that religion sanctions his revelry, or that he has prepared himself for it by obedience to its mandates? Is Charity no accompaniment of—no duty preparatory to—the Christian feast? Is a world-excluding selfishness, gloating in lonely or domestic sensuality, or heartless levity, consonant with, or worthy of, the season, or the source whence its characteristic observances originate? No. The person who neglects to relieve some misery—to enable some family to be, if not merrier, at least less wretched, at this season, deprives himself of an appliance—though but a mental one—to his own comfort, in comparison to which the richest condiment at his varied board is worthless—the zest of having, in the spirit of Christianity and kindly feeling, enabled others as well as himself to exult in doing homage to Heaven on the sacred periodical occasion of Christian joy.

We trust that our remarks may remind, even though it be but a few, of a duty which all must feel; and that, where there is so wide a field for Charity to exert itself in its consecrated and heart-remunerated labour, the labourers will not be few or unenergetic, but that at the ensuing Christmas a light of consolation and hope may be thrown by kind visitants on the dwellings of those to whom privation has been long familiar—to whom misery has been long a handmaid, and who have long experienced painfully the world's disregard.

## THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the suite and household, attended divine service in the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. He preached from 5th John, 30th v. Her Majesty and her illustrious Consort took their usual walk on the terrace and in the grounds around the Castle.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walk in the neigh-

bourhood of the Castle. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken a carriage airing, attended by Lady Lytton. The Princess Royal was taken her customary morning's walk on the Castle and in the grounds about the Castle. Prince Albert went to day to enjoy some sport in the royal preserves. He was attended by Major-General Wemyss, Col. Bouverie, and Sir F. Stovin. They returned to the Castle to lunch. The Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, the Dowager Lady Lytton, and the Hon. and Rev. C. Courtenay, joined the royal dinner circle.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk in the precincts of the Castle. In the forenoon her Majesty and the Prince went to the Riding-school and took equestrian exercise. The Earl of Aberdeen arrived on a visit to her Majesty and her Royal Consort.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen held a Court and Privy Council, at half-past two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, at Windsor Castle. At the court Mons. Ribiero, on a special mission from the Emperor of the Brazils, was presented to the Queen at an audience, by the Earl of Aberdeen, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Rev. Dr. John Lonsdale, D.D., was presented to her Majesty, at an audience, and did homage upon being appointed Bishop of Lichfield. Mr. Bankhead was presented to her Majesty at an audience, by the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; Lord Wharfedale, Lord President; the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief; Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury; Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir James Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Edward Knatchbull, Paymaster of the Forces; and the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse. At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday the 19th instant until Thursday the 1st of February next, and a proclamation was ordered to be issued, summoning Parliament to meet, for the dispatch of business, on the 1st of February. Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir Peregrine took the usual oath appointed to be taken by the governors of her Majesty's plantations. Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen remained at Windsor Castle on a visit to her Majesty. During the morning the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walk in the pleasure-grounds of the Castle. Prince Albert afterwards hunted with his harriers. They threw off at Ankerwyke, and after pretty good sport, his Royal Highness returned to the Castle to lunch. The Prince was attended by the Earl of Morton, Major-General Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, and Mr. G. E. Anson.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—The answer given yesterday to inquiries at Gloucester House on the part of the nobility and gentry was, "The Duchess is pretty well."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Kneseebeck, left town on Wednesday morning for the seat of the Hon. Colonel Howard, Ashstead-park, near Epsom, where his Royal Highness passed the remainder of the day shooting, returning in the evening to Cambridge House.

H.R.H. THE DUC DE BORDEAUX.—Monsieur le Duc de Bordeaux returned to 35, Belgrave-square on Wednesday, from his visit to the Duke of Beaufort, at Badminton. His Grace received the illustrious Prince with every honour, and a large party was assembled on the occasion. The fourteenth levee of his Royal Highness was attended by upwards of one hundred fresh arrivals from France. It is now arranged that his Royal Highness will leave, as intended, on the 15th, return to Belgrave-square on the 23d, but will spend Christmas Day only in London, when his tour will be resumed, to visit Birmingham, and our principal sea-ports.

It is rumoured that the Queen Dowager will take up her residence in the neighbourhood of Bristol during the ensuing summer, and that negotiations for the possession of Ashton Court have been already entered into.

The Ecclesiastical Commission for England had a meeting on Tuesday at the office in Whitehall-place. The Commissioners present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Earl of Chichester, Viscount Duncannon, and the Dean of Westminster.

Sir Robert Peel arrived at his residence in Whitehall Gardens on Tuesday evening, from his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire.

We are happy at being able to state that the latest accounts received of the health of Earl Grey at the noble Earl's town mansion, in Berkeley-square, are of a favourable kind.

The Home Secretary, Sir James Graham, has been obliged to leave London for his residence at Netherby Hall, Cumberland, to recruit his health. His physicians have thought his indisposition has arisen from the laborious and anxious duties which have of late pressed so heavily on the Home Office, and that relaxation has become absolutely necessary.

## POSTSCRIPT.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the slopes and grounds about the Castle in the forenoon, and again in the afternoon. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Sir Robert Peel, and attended by the Earl of Morton and Col. Bouverie, went to enjoy the sport of shooting in the royal preserves. The royal party returned to the Castle to lunch, having had very good sport. The Earl of Lincoln arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty and his Royal Highness. His Excellency M. Ribeiro, the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Right Hon. Richard Pakenham, and Mr. Bankhead took their departure from the Castle.

At the Privy Council, held at Windsor Castle, on Wednesday, Richard Pakenham, Esq., was introduced to the presence of her Majesty in Council, and, by command of the Queen, was sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board.

Sir Robert Peel arrived in town yesterday morning from Windsor Castle by the nine o'clock train of the Great Western Railway. The Earl of Ripon, Sir James Graham, and several other of the Cabinet Ministers, had interviews with the right hon. baronet, at his residence in Whitehall Gardens.

The Committee on Education had a meeting yesterday at the Council Office. All the members of the board were present.

EARL GREY.—Letters were received yesterday at Lord Ponsonby's, from Howick, which state that the venerable Earl Grey is much better.

LOUIS LYNEDECH.—The following bulletin was issued yesterday:—"His lordship has rallied since yesterday, but the cough is still troublesome, and he is very feeble."

It is stated, on good authority, that her Majesty and Prince Albert will visit Warwick Castle in about six weeks, and that the Queen has determined to take advantage of the opportunity of visiting Birmingham.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.—On Thursday morning the Bishop of London consecrated the new church, Broadway, Westminster. The Bishop preached from the 54th chapter of Isaiah's Prophecies, verse 2. A liberal collection was made at the close of the sermon. The new church, which is a handsome and commodious structure, is capable of accommodating 1500 persons, 1280 of the seats being free and unappropriated, owing to a grant on the part of the Incorporated Society for Building Churches.

KING'S COLLEGE.—On Friday afternoon a council was held at King's College, when Dr. Jelf, of Oxford, was elected Principal, in the room of the late Rev. Dr. Lonsdale, the present Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

POLICE.—BOW-STREET.—Yesterday (Friday) a man, named Davis, was brought before Mr. Jardine, charged with assaulting a constable, by poking a pen-knife into his face, and afterwards cutting his coat up the front, when told to move on.—The prisoner said he was attempting to sell a few penknives, for the first time in his life, having just purchased them as the policeman came and interrupted him.—Mr. Jardine said, that he was the same man who, for the last six months, had bothered him, near his residence, to buy penknives, declaring he had a family starving. If he was caught again, he would be fined for unlicensed hawking.

A poor wretched boy was charged with stealing coal from the wharfs of Messrs. Sharp and Smith, and Mr. Pugh, Thames-side. He gave his name John Henry Croft, and was observed by two of the Thames police with a large bag full of coal, coming out of the wharf. He has before been guilty of the same offence, and Mr. Jardine committed him to three months hard labour. Mr. Pugh, one of the sufferers, stated that although the coal was taken in such small quantities, it amounted to full five tons a month, and the reason the boys took it was because they found a ready sale for it among the neighbouring rovers.

UNION-HALL.—Yesterday (Friday), William Bond, a notorious thief, was placed at the bar before Mr. Cottingham, charged with stealing two gowns and other articles of wearing apparel, the property of a poor washerwoman residing in Deptford-lane, Peckham, and Emanuel Levi, a salesman, residing in the Westminster-road, was charged with receiving the same knowing them to be stolen. The charge was fully proved, and they were both committed for trial.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE COMMERCIAL-ROAD.—On Thursday night, shortly before midnight, a most destructive fire broke out upon the premises, No. 3, in Bedford-place, Commercial-road East, occupied by Mr. E. Delahunt, hair-dresser and perfumer. Flames were first seen issuing from the shop-front by the police-constable. The fire rushed furiously from room to room, sweeping everything before it, and it was with the utmost difficulty that Mrs. Delahunt was rescued from the burning mass. Great praise is due to constable John Kersey, 112 K, who, having perceived the dangerous situation of the parties in the house, instantly ran for a ladder, and, although he was nearly suffocated in the attempt, he succeeded in directing Mrs. Delahunt along the balustrade in front of the house, through the adjoining premises, to a place of safety. The progress of the fire was exceedingly rapid. For some time the premises of Mr. West, of No. 1, butcher, were in great danger, so that it was thought advisable to remove the live cattle he had upon his premises, and the dead stock in his shop; but, fortunately, the flames were subdued before any considerable damage was done. How the fire originated could not be ascertained.

## FOREIGN.

AMERICA.—The royal mail steamer Caledonia, Captain Lott, has arrived at Liverpool, with twenty-one passengers, and the mails from the United States and Canada; her dates are from Boston on the 1st, and Halifax the 3rd instant, having made the voyage in ten days and six hours from the latter port.

The news from Canada is important. We hear that the Executive Council, in a body, with the exception of Mr. Daly, the provincial secretary, resigned on the 25th ult., and that their resignations were accepted by the Governor-General. The names of the retiring members of the council are, the Hon. Messrs. Sullivan, Lafontaine, Baldwin, Hincks, Dunn, Small, Morris, Aylwyn, and Killaly. The reason of this expected change is said to be the desire of the Council to be consulted upon all appointments to office, a claim to which it appears Sir Charles Metcalfe is not inclined to submit. The intelligence had not become known in Kingston until the 26th (Sunday), and the meeting of the House on the next day was looked to with great interest. Dr. Pierre Braubien was elected member for the city of Montreal, in place of the Hon. G. Moffat, without opposition. The headquarters of the division of the Royal Regiment, wrecked in the Premier transport, and brought up by the Unicorn steamer to Quebec, will remain at that garrison until next spring. The account of Sir Charles Metcalfe's resignation is contradicted, though he is still stated to be in bad health.

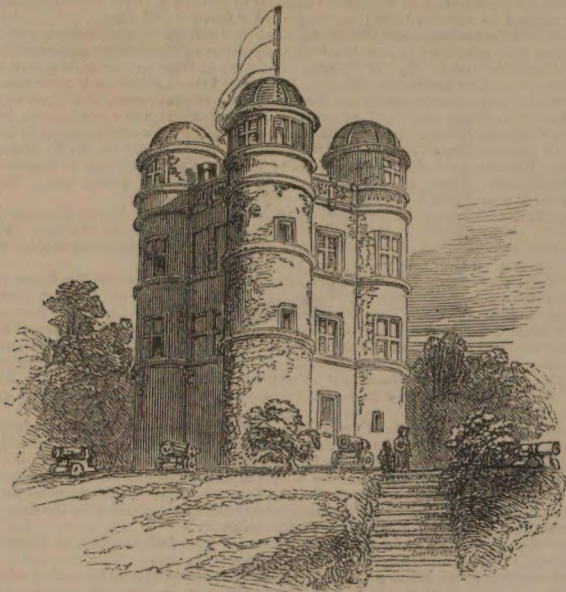


NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE HUNTING TOWER, CHATSWORTH, DERBYSHIRE.

Among the wonders of the Peak, Chatsworth House, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, has always been enumerated. Behind Chatsworth, nearly at the summit of a steep, rocky, and thickly-wooded hill, stands the building which is represented in the cut. It is a square tower, having at each angle a round turret, which rises above the tower itself, and is surmounted by a small dome. There is nothing otherwise remarkable in the architecture of this building. The windows are most of them blocked up with masonry. The door is approached by a flight of low steps. Its use, at present, is to bear the flag of the Duke of Devonshire, as lord lieutenant of the county. It is built on a level spot of ground, and from its elevated situation affords an extensive view over the park and the surrounding hills.

Hunting towers were, in former times, frequently built in the neighbourhood of the residences of the great, for the purpose, we are told, of "giving the ladies of those days an opportunity of enjoying the sport of hunting." This at Chatsworth, probably, is as old as the first house. Stukeley, in his "Itinerary," gives a view of a hunting tower at Audley End, in Essex, which in his time (1722) was in ruins. "Not far off," he says, "by Audlenhouse, upon an eminence, is a great Roman camp: a hunting tower of brick now stands upon it."



THE HUNTING TOWER, CHATSWORTH.

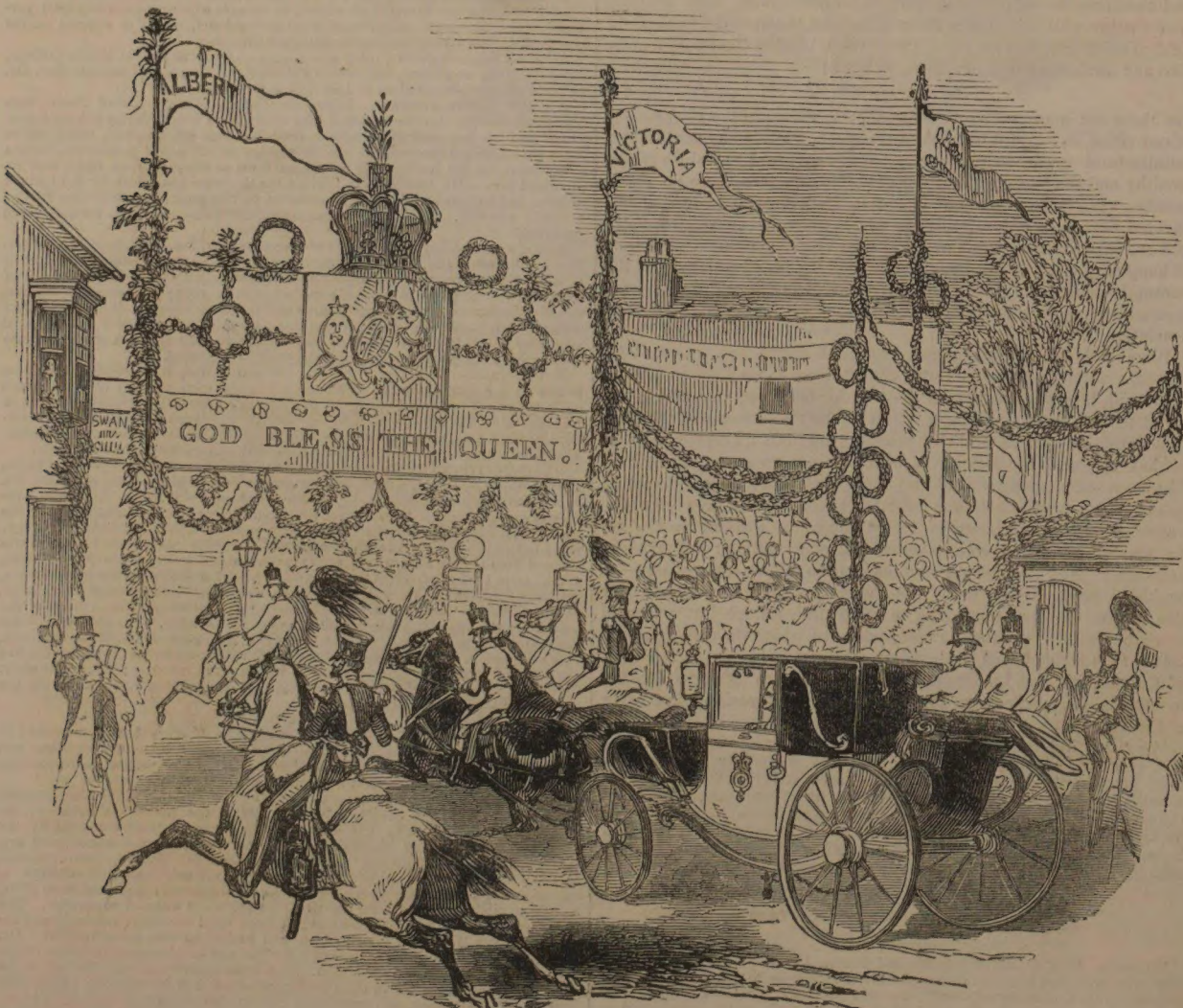
This is a square tower; and, like that at Chatsworth, is situated upon an elevated spot, overlooking much of the surrounding country. The hunting tower at Chatsworth is now called *The Stand*. It is mentioned in Bray's "Tour," in 1782, and he says that it was then called "The Hunting Tower." It seems, however, to have long had its present name, as it is called "The Stand" in the map in Speed's "Description of Britain," made in 1666. In the traditions of the place it is connected with the name of Queen Mary of Scotland, who was confined for some time at Chatsworth. Similar traditions are connected with an old building near the river (the Derwent), surrounded by a moat, and including a garden, which is now called "Mary's Bower."

(From a Correspondent.)

One of the prettiest designs of an evergreen arch I have ever seen was on the high-road from Chesterfield to Chatsworth, and about four miles from the latter. The road lies over a mountainous tract of country, for two or three miles, and upon entering the Hundred of the High Peak, it winds down the sides of the hills, with lofty and precipitous rocks on either side, and a strong mountain torrent beneath. In this wild spot, where there is not a tree or a house in view, an arch of evergreens and roses sprang across the road, with the following inscription in large characters: "Welcome Queen Victoria and her Royal Consort to the High Peak, where they will be surrounded by loyal and affectionate subjects;" and upon two flags which surmounted the side arches were inscribed, "Long live our Gracious Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, her Royal Consort;" and "Long live his Grace, the noble owner of the Palace of the Peak."



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.—HER MAJESTY GOING TO THE BELVOIR HUNT.

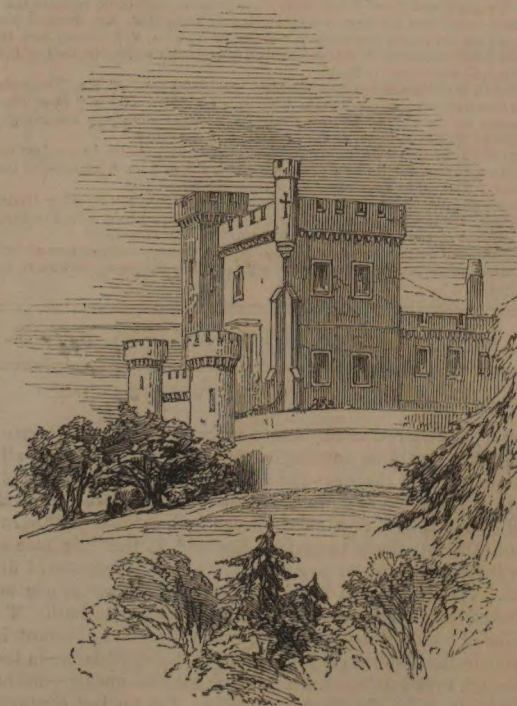


TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT THE EARL OF WILTON'S.

Although in our late editions of last week's paper, we reported the return of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort to Windsor Castle, our illustrated chronicle of this most interesting event left the Royal party in the enjoyment of the splendid hospitalities of Belvoir. We now resume this picturesque record with a view of the

STAUNTON TOWER.

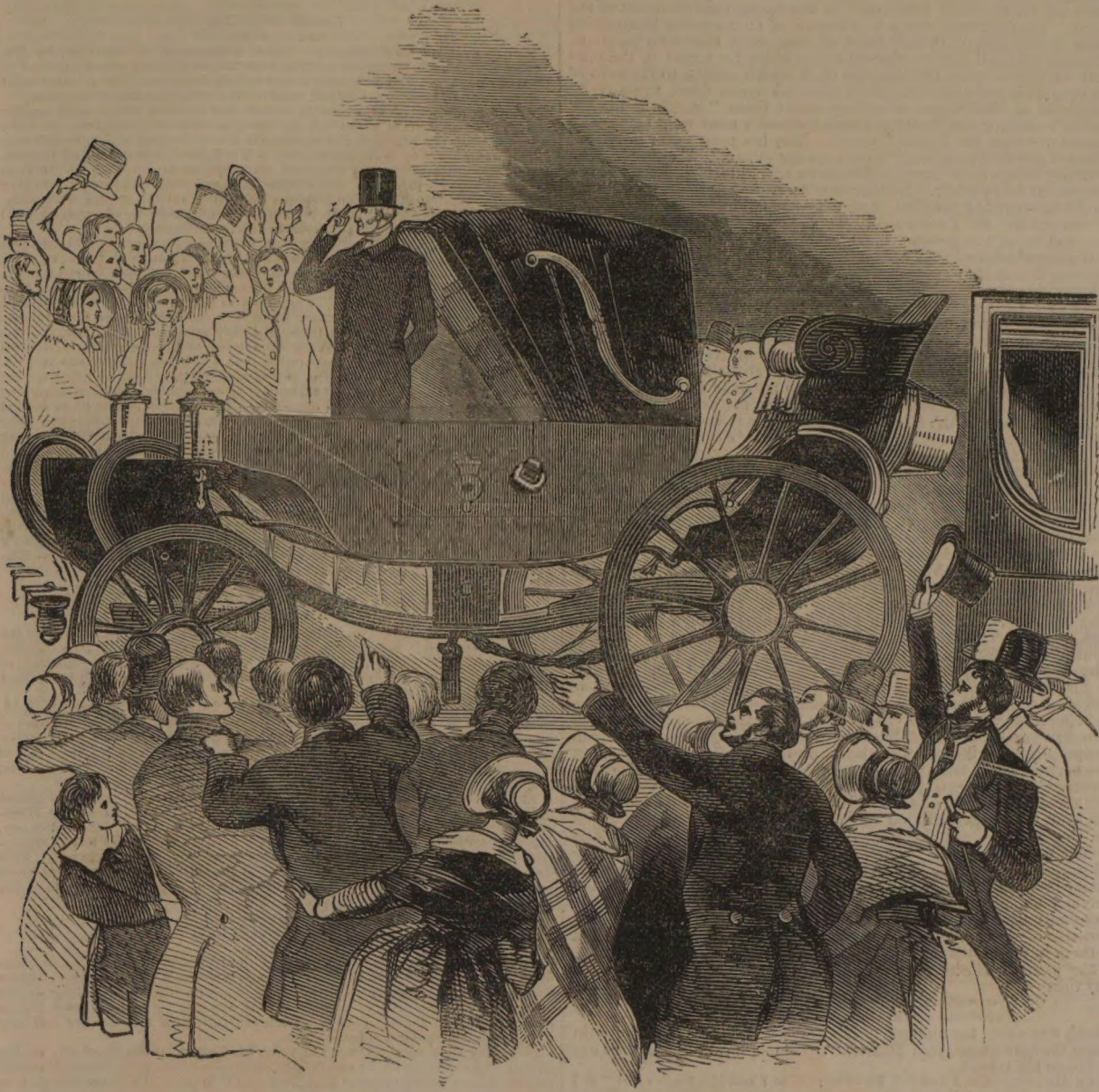
This noble outwork, which forms so prominent a part of Belvoir Castle, was successfully defended by Sir Manger Staunton, Lord of Staunton, against William, the Norman, who when firmly seated on



THE STAUNTON TOWER, BELVOIR CASTLE.

the throne he had won, allowed the Lord of Staunton to keep possession of the lands he had so nobly defended; and he afterward held the lordship of Staunton by tenure of "Castle Guard." The tower has ever since been called "Staunton Tower." The lordship of Staunton is situated seven miles from Newark and five from Belvoir, and has been in possession of a family of the name of Staunton for nearly 1300 years. The Rev. Dr. Staunton presented the key of Staunton Tower to George the Fourth, when Prince Regent, during his visit to the Duke of Rutland, on the occasion of the christening of the Marquis of Granby, who died an infant; and on the first evening of Her Majesty's visit this ancient ceremonial was also observed





THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT THE RAILWAY STATION, RUGBY

by Dr. Staunton, who, having presented the key to the Queen, her Majesty was graciously pleased to return it.

Our next illustration represents her Majesty going to

## THE MEET, AT BELVOIR.

On Wednesday morning, about eleven o'clock, Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Bedford, and Colonel Bouverie, went out to shoot, their place of destination being kept as private as possible. The spot chosen was Barkstone-wood, a short distance from the castle, where they had some good sport. Between eleven and a quarter to two o'clock, thirty-eight pheasants, two woodcocks, and a rabbit, were shot by Prince Albert, who had three guns, which were loaded by one of his Yagers (Lawley), and occasionally by Col. Bouverie. Neither the Duke of Wellington nor the Duke of Bedford shot with the same keenness as his Royal Highness, (who once brought down a cock and a hen pheasant, twenty yards from each other, with one shot), but on more than one occasion, the Duke of Wellington and the Prince had friendly rivalry, one bringing down a bird the other had missed. The Duke of Wellington shot a "mule" pheasant in this way, and when the birds were laid aside after the conclusion of the sport, his Royal Highness told the attendants to put the afore-named "mule" between the cock and hen he had shot—as it would then be in its proper place, "between both." Very few persons were present to witness the shooting, and they were cautioned once by the Duke of Wellington to keep back, or they would be "hurt by one of Prince Albert's long shots."

At a quarter to twelve o'clock precisely, her Majesty, accompanied by the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Rutland, and one of her ladies in waiting, went in the same manner as on the preceding day, to witness the "meet," which was to take place at the Salt Pecks.

It would be almost impossible to describe the animating appearance of the whole scene—such were the crowds of horsemen, so numerous were the vehicles of every description from every part of the country, some of the horsemen having come from beyond Nottingham and from other parts of the country, quite in an opposite direction, and from an equal distance—and so gaily were the red-coats of the huntsmen mingled with the immense moving mass. There must have been several thousand persons present.

Of the picturesque scene in the avenue, immediately beneath the magnificent castle, our engraving conveys a spirited representation.

The Hunt proceeded to Harlaxton, whither they were followed by an immense company, and where they "found" immediately—her Majesty being one of the first to see the fox as he broke cover. He made his first point for School-plats Gorse; then turned short to the left by Strawson, and crossed Harlaxton-wood, and the park, in the presence of the royal carriage—indeed, her Majesty had a good sight of it three times: he then made for Harlaxton, where he was headed and turned short to the right. After this, the fox made for the Grantham-road, crossing that and the canal, leaving Barrowby to the left, and going on for Great Gonerby, crossing the village and the gardens there—across the old North-road and the Witham, into Belton-park, where the hounds were brought to a check in consequence of

the very numerous "field." The dogs then went into Jericho Plantations, and soon "found" again; but after a run of twenty minutes, they were obliged to be stopped, in consequence of the evening drawing on. The dogs were in the kennels again by six o'clock. A correspondent, writing from Melton, mentions "how very generally it was remarked by all our best sportsmen here, how admirably Prince



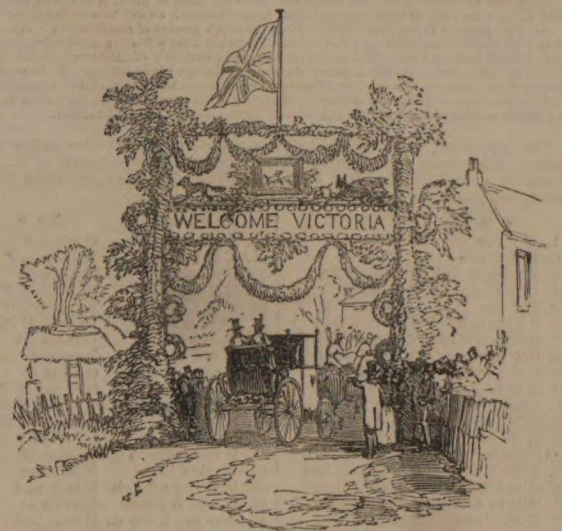
TRIUMPHAL ARCH, THORPE ARNOLD.

Albert rode, and took his fences, with the Belvoir hounds." Her Majesty was most enthusiastically cheered upon her return to the castle.

Next is one of the most superb appointments at the castle,

## THE STATE BED,

fitted up expressly for her Majesty, and hereafter to be preserved at Belvoir, as a magnificent memorial of the distinguished honour conferred upon the noble house of Rutland by the royal visit. The state bed is unique for its gorgeous embellishments, and the splendour and taste evinced in its structure and hangings. In form, the bedstead is in the style of the period of Queen Anne; the canopy being surmounted by the regal crown of burnished gold, resting on a cushion elaborately carved. The hangings and draperies are of the richest



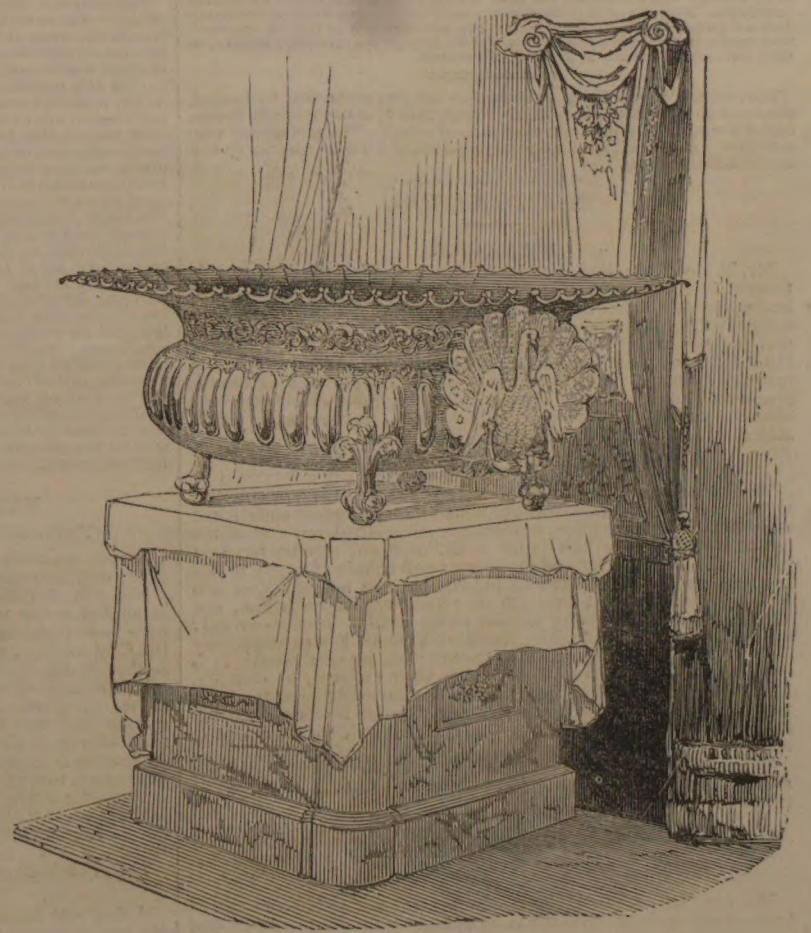
TRIUMPHAL ARCH, MELTON MOWBRAY.

silk damask, colour *eau de Nile*, trimmed with exquisitely finished fringe, in accordance with the draperies. The colour of the interior is in harmony; and the canopy terminates at the centre with the heraldic roses of the houses of York and Lancaster. The walls of the bedroom are hung with a most costly pearl-coloured silk fabric, finished by a gold moulding; and the window draperies, and covers for ottomans, chairs, &c., are of a splendid white figured satin of British manufacture; the carpeting is also the finest our domestic frames could supply, and so designed as to blend harmoniously with the general style of the apartment. Altogether, this is a most splendidly appointed apartment; but the excellent taste displayed here can scarcely be imagined by those who have seen only the dusty and faded "state beds" in our palaces and olden "show-houses." The counterpane is of white satin, embroidered with pink roses.

Continued on page 396.)



THE STATE BED, BELVOIR CASTLE.



THE SILVER CISTERN, BELVOIR CASTLE.



## CHESS.

## Solution to problem No. 46.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K R 8th	K moves
2. Q to K Kt 7th ch	K moves
3. R to K 8th ch	K moves
4. R to K sq	K moves
5. Q to K Kt sq	K moves
6. Q to K B 5th ch	K moves
7. Q to K B 2nd	K takes P
8. P to K B sq	K moves
9. P mates	

## THE GREAT CHESS MATCH AT PARIS.

Subjoined will be found the moves of the second game of the match between Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant. The former gentleman had the move and played the white. The game will be found particularly worthy of study, as an example of vigorous and well-combined attack, and of the great importance of time in defending a position. The victory on this occasion also remains with the English champion.—

Mr. S.	M. St. A.	Mr. S.	M. St. A.
1. Q P two	Q B P two	17. Q Kt to K 4th	K R to K B sq
2. Q P one	K B P two	18. R takes R ch	Q takes R
3. K Kt to B 3rd	Q P one	19. Kt takes Q P ch	K to Q sq
4. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	20. R takes Kt	Q takes Kt
5. Q B to K Kt 5th	K P two	21. R to K 3rd	K to Q B 2nd (f)
6. K P two	Q R P one (a)	22. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q R P one (g)
7. K P takes P	Q B takes P	23. Kt to K B 3rd (h)	Kt to K B 3rd
8. K Kt to R 4th	Q B to place (b)	24. Q B P two	Q Kt P one
9. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt P one	25. Kt to K 5th	Q R P one
10. Castles	K B to K 2nd	26. B to Q B 2nd (i)	Q R P one
11. K B P two	Q B P one (c)	27. Kt to K B 7th	Q to Q B 4th
12. K B takes P	K P takes K B P	28. Q to K B 4th ch	K to Q Kt 2nd
13. K R takes P	Q Kt to Q 2nd	29. Q Kt P two (j)	Kt to K R 4th
14. Q to her 4th (d)	Q Kt to K 4th	30. Kt to Q 8th ch	K to R 3rd
15. Q R to K sq (e)	K Kt to Q 2nd	31. P takes Q	Kt takes Q
16. Q B takes B	Q takes B	32. R takes Q R P	and mates (k)

- (a) It would be better to take K P, as by his adversary's taking the Pawn with it, next move Black loses two moves in bringing out his Q B, and carrying it home again.  
 (b) The Bishop cannot stop on the Q 2nd, as he would then prevent the Kt from coming out. He therefore returns to his square, and from the extreme vigour of the attack, never has an opportunity of moving for the rest of the game. In fact, the Q B and Q R are completely useless to the Black to the end.  
 (c) This Pawn is sacrificed to draw the B from his line of attack.  
 (d) An excellent move, adding great strength to the attack.  
 (e) The attack is now irresistible.  
 (f) The poor King tries to creep to a place of refuge.  
 (g) Black, seeing the game all but gone, endeavours to try a diversion, by an attack on his side, and, accordingly, makes a dash with his Pawn.  
 (h) It will be subsequently perceived that the bringing up of this piece is essential to the mate.  
 (i) The B should have retired, even if not attacked, to allow the Q Kt P to be moved forward.  
 (j) If the Q takes this Pawn, White will force the King to his Q R 3rd, and give check with Knight to K and Q together from Black Queen's square, as will be seen hereafter.  
 (k) This game is highly creditable to Mr. Staunton's powers of combination. Had Black at the 6th move taken the King's Pawn, brought out the King's Bishop, and castled, he would have had an excellent game, but not anticipating the strength of the attack, he let the opportunity pass, and never had a moment's peace to the end of the sitting. M. St. Amant fought most gallantly, but the fact of two principal pieces being tied up, and altogether out of play, was alone sufficient to ensure his defeat. He reminded us during the play of Sindbad the Sailor moving about with the Old Man of the Sea always on his shoulders.

The third game, which we give below, remained undecided after lasting seven hours. After some very admirable play, Mr. Staunton proposed to M. St. Amant to make it a draw, which was consented to. The latter gentleman had the move, and played the black:—

M. St. A.	Mr. S.	M. St. A.	Mr. S.
1. K P two	Q B P two	30. P takes P	Q takes P
2. K B P two	K P one	31. K B P one	K P takes P
3. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	32. P takes P	P takes P
4. Q B P one	Q P two	33. Q B to his sq	Q to her K 8th (e)
5. K P one	Q B to Q 2nd	34. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to his 3rd sq
6. Q Kt to Q R 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	35. Kt to B 3rd sq	Kt to K R 6th ch
7. Q R to Q B 2nd	K Kt to his 3rd sq	36. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
8. Q P two	Q B to B sq (a)	37. K B takes P	B takes B
9. Q R P one	K R to K 2nd	38. Q takes B	Q takes P
10. K B to Q 3rd	Castles	39. B to K Kt 5th	Q to her Kt 7th ch
11. Castles	K B P two (b)	40. K to his R sq	Q to her R 8th ch
12. K R P one	Q B P takes P	41. K to Kt 2nd	Q to her R 7th ch
13. Q Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	42. K to his R sq	Q takes P
14. P takes Kt	Q to her Kt 2nd	43. B to his 6th ch	B takes B
15. K Kt P one	Q R to Q B 2nd	44. Q takes B ch	K to Kt sq
16. Q to K 2nd	K R to Q B sq	45. Q to K Kt 5th ch	K to B 2nd
17. Q B to K 3rd	Q B to K sq	46. Q to K B 6th ch	K to his sq
18. K Kt P one	P takes P	47. Q to her K 6th ch	Q to K 2nd
19. P takes P (c)	Kt to K B sq	48. Q to K Kt 8th ch	K to Q 2nd
20. K to his Kt 2nd	K R P one	49. Q takes P ch	K to Q B 2nd
21. Q R to Q B sq	R takes R	50. Q to her B 4th ch	K to Q sq
22. R takes R	R takes R	51. Q to K Kt 8th ch	K to Q B 2nd
23. B takes R	Q to her sq	52. Q to her B 4th ch	K to Q Kt 3rd
24. K to his R 3rd	Q R P one	53. Q to her Kt 3rd ch	K to Q B 3d
25. Q to K Kt 2nd	K R to Q 2nd	54. Q to her B 4th ch	Q to her B 4th
26. Q B to K 3rd	K to R sq	55. Q to her K 6th ch	K to Q B 2nd
27. Kt to R 2nd	Q to her Kt 3rd	56. Q to K B 7th ch	K to Q B 3rd
28. Q to her B 2nd	K to Kt 2nd	57. Q to her K 6th ch	K to Q B 2nd
29. Q Kt P two (d)	Q R P one	58. Q to K B 7th ch	Drawn (f)

- (a) This move is well played. When the White shall have made the exchange of his Q B P the Black will enter the adversary's game.  
 (b) It would, perhaps, be better to move this Pawn only one square.  
 (c) The object of the Black, in thus uncovering his King, appears to be to make an attack on his opponent's King. It seems a hazardous proceeding.  
 (d) This move has the disadvantage of allowing the opposite party's Queen to enter his game, should a favourable opportunity present itself.  
 (e) A weak move, because exceedingly doubtful in its results. Had the Pawn been pushed on, and check discovered, it is demonstrable that White must have won the game.  
 (f) Mr. Staunton here proposed to draw the game, which his adversary agreed to. It must be allowed that M. St. Amant played the latter part of the game with great ability, having contrived with a Queen and one Pawn to make a drawn game against a Queen and three Pawns. It may be asked if Mr. Staunton would not have done better to sacrifice one Pawn and push on the other to Queen's; but, taking into consideration that his opponent's Pawn was farther advanced, and that the issue of the attempt was exceedingly doubtful, we think that he acted prudently in not making the attempt.

NOTTINGHAM CHESS CLUB.—This spirited club gave an assembly for dancing, chess, and cards, to their friends, on Thursday, Dec. 7, at the Assembly Rooms, Low Pavement. Dancing commenced at nine o'clock. The amusements were kept up with great spirit, and the company separated at a late hour, having spent a most delightful evening.

## THE THEATRES.

## HAYMARKET.

Mr. T. Reed, the leader of the orchestra and composer to this theatre, and, moreover, a highly clever but unobtrusive artist, took his benefit on Wednesday evening, and, however well attended, could not be better than we would wish it. It is an *oasis in the desert* to find in these French Vaudeville days a comedy like "The Provoked Husband," and see it acted with such spirit. It is a "green spot on memory's waste." Mrs. Nisbett as *Lady Tounly* was extremely *piquante*, and Miss Julia Bennett as the romping *Jenny* was very effective without being coarse. The comedy, we are sure, would attract some lovers of the real drama, if repeated.

## BRAHAM'S CONCERTS.

There has been no end to these concerts either in town or country, and we heartily wish that it will be a long time yet before such a sad termination may take place, as must unequivocally deprive us of the greatest singer, "take him for all in all," that any country has ever produced. We have formerly paid our small tribute of praise to this great artist, both as composer and vocalist—we now speak of him as a veteran of an art in which no recruit can vie with him, and which he will command to the day of his death. *Procul—procul!* be that *finale*. His son, Mr. Hamilton Braham, has extraordinary physical powers, but his style is as yet raw and inexperienced. It is well known that parents cannot teach their children, or else Mr. Hamilton Braham would have been (if instructed by his father), the finest barytone singer in the world. Mr. Charles Braham is rapidly improving. Some of the duets on Tuesday last, with the sire of song, were charmingly sung.

What a treat it would be to hear Braham again in a round of those characters with which, by the joint music of his mind and voice, he rendered so delightful!

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## Sua cuique voluptas

We have had a new division of the year since autumn—a sort of hyemal spring, in which those rural engagements and pleasures that are dependent on the weather are as capable of pursuit and enjoyment as when "the painted populace" were abroad. Nevertheless, the

training stables have made no sign, nor is it possible a single trial will come off on this side Christmas in any racing establishment of account. The past week was a high festival of Diana—such huntings as those in the vale of Belvoir being of themselves their own parallels. Their record shall live for ever—the only cause for regret in the brilliant narrative being that portion of it which relates to the hero of the age. It is to be lamented their historian hands down to posterity the Duke of Wellington as setting about them "in white leather smalls." Among the flower of English chivalry none went better—he assures us—than the Prince Consort. May his pace never be slower—may it mend, if possible, "*vires acquirit cundo*." Talking of pace naturally brings us to Steeple-chasing: a sport in which there has not been much doing lately. Neither are its prospects good, at least till the 29th, when the medical students—biped and quadruped—have an encounter at Lea-bridge. This promises well: the pharmacopologists of the present age are the most adventurous youths of their generation, and with bone-setters and knackers for its *dramatis personæ*, if a steeple-chase don't come off with *éclat*, we should like to know what combination of circumstances might ensure it success.

The great feature with the cultivators of pace, however, has been in the matter of the long tails. Some of the best coursing meetings in the annals of the leash have recently been on the *carpet*—no inappropriate figure of speech. The Champion, at Newmarket, was an eminently sporting affair—better running ground there is not in England—neither better hares nor dogs to try their mettle. The destruction of that well-known place of refuge for puss, however, the "Links," adjoining Mr. Crockford's farm, was found a great discouragement to the game; your hare never goes in earnest unless when she has a point where to all her hopes and, consequently, her energies carry her. A resolution likely to prove of great popularity with the patrons of coursing was passed at this meeting. It was to the effect that in future the system of committees to decide whether the courses should stand or not, should be abolished, and all the management left to the judge. No doubt this will become the general practice at all public runnings with greyhounds.

In pedestrianism there was a meritorious display recently—the more valuable because the actor was one of those whose business it is to set examples of exertion and manliness. Lord Langford (with some of *Sir Hercules'* blood in him), a young Irishman in the 85th Foot, walked from Newbridge Barracks to the Castle of Dublin, about 27½ English miles, in 7½ hours, in a soldier's full marching order, that is, to say carrying *impedimenta* weighing 4st 2lb. He won his match with ease, over a terrible rough road—a fact worthy the profession whereof he has proved himself so active a member. Shooting being a solitary (vice, we had almost said), amusement, its records are rarely written, and if written would be of small interest. The season is unpropitious to the lovers of gladiatorial sports—nevertheless, they have occasionally a treat in the marshes of Essex, just now the locality honoured by the especial patronage of "the fancy." The last day there "with a kill," was Tuesday the 5th inst. On the occasion two cavaliers from the neighbourhood of Somers-town, had a joust, of which one George Gray got the worst, being slain "in a trench." The practice now is to make "Gravesend" the rendezvous of the ring—and probably a fitter place could not be chosen. In gratitude for the honour thus conferred on their town, the corporation and inhabitants generally should provide a cemetery for the exclusive use of those champions of manhood who fall in the noble effort to uphold the character of their country's courage. Snug lying might be provided for them in the crown lands east of the town, which might be laid out on the plan of Rosherville Gardens—the entrance gates bearing a posy thus—

Sleep well—in glory's cause your lives were past—  
 Ye heroes—who in glory's cause were "grass'd."

Such was about the amount of fun available since our last bulletin—save the quotations from Tattersall's—which, however, will turn out no fun to the takers.

THE DERBY.—12 to 1 agst Col. Peril's lot; 16 to 1 agst Mr. Forth's lot; 7 to 1 agst Rattan; 7 to 1 agst Ugly Buck; 18 to 1 agst Loadstone; 20 to 1 agst T'Auld Squire; 33 to 1 agst Mr. A. Wood's Running Rein; 35 to 1 agst Campanero; 35 to 1 agst Poigh-a-Ballagh; 40 to 1 agst Vat colt; 40 to 1 agst Volti; 40 to 1 agst Cockamaro; 40 to 1 agst Leander; 50 to 1 agst Saddlebow; 1000 to 15 agst King of the Gipsies; 2000 to 20 agst Red Rover; 2000 to 30 agst Seaport; 300 to 100 agst the Ugly Buck and Rattan.

FRACAS IN HIGH LIFE.—PRINCE ALBERT'S HARRIERS.—During the past week much inquiry has been made among the sporting circles of the neighbourhood of Windsor relative to a paragraph which appeared in the public papers, in which it was stated, that when Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duc de Nemours, was hunting with his harriers in the neighbourhood of Storton (her Majesty and the Duchess de Nemours being also present in a pony phaeton to see the sport), Mr. Bulkeley (brother to Captain Bulkeley, of the Life Guards), the lord of the manor, made his appearance, and, addressing Mr. Quarion, the Prince's huntsman, ordered them off his manor, stating, at the same time, that he rented the same, and would not allow any one to trespass thereon. The explanation now given is, that Mr. Bulkeley had been forced to this procedure, not from any disrespect to Prince Albert, but in consequence of that act of courtesy not being paid him which has been paid to other sporting gentlemen, in informing them of the intention to hunt on their manors, as he and his friends were thereby deprived of joining in the sport.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT AT PEDESTRIANISM.—An extraordinary feat of this kind came off on Thursday, the 7th instant, and is the more remarkable from the rank of the noble performer. It was a match against time, and was as follows:—Lord Langford, an officer of the 85th depot, stationed at Newbridge, in Ireland, backed himself to walk from Newbridge Barracks to the Castle of Dublin, in a soldier's full marching order, with musket, knapsack, &c., in all carrying 4 stone 2lb. in the space of 7½ hours. He started from Newbridge at a quarter past nine o'clock, and succeeded in performing his arduous undertaking in 20 minutes less than the prescribed time. The distance is 21 Irish miles; and considering the state of the roads, the weight his lordship carried, and his youth, we think it is a feat unexampled in pedestrian performances. Large wagers were pending on the result. We understand his lordship is a winner to a considerable amount. The crowds that accompanied his lordship were immense, and the cheering with which he was greeted on winning was tremendous.

TREMENDOUS RUN WITH THE QUEEN'S BUCK HOUNDS INTO HAMPSHIRE.—One of the longest and severest runs this season with the royal stag hounds took place on Monday last, the fixture having been appointed at Winkfield-row, about three or four miles from the kennel, at Ascot. The field consisted of about one hundred, including Lord William Beresford, and several officers of the 1st Life Guards, Captain Vyse, Messrs. Worles, Sainforth, &c. The deer Sulky, a gallant animal, which had afforded some splendid runs during the two past seasons, was turned out near Winkfield church, and went away in beautiful style, through Miss Farrand's park, shaping his course to Winkfield-row on to the Kennel-piece, to the cross-roads at Ascot; then bearing away for Mr. Taylor's plantations near Swinley, crossed the Bagshot-road, by the Tower-hill, into the great plantations, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert's farm at Rapley. Thence away across the plantations to the Jolly Farmer, on the Bagshot-road, on for Blackwater, skirting the village, where he doubled to the left, making for Farnborough and Cove, and then bore away by the Fleet-pond for Elveham, near Hartfield-bridge, in Hampshire, into Dogmersfield-park (three miles below Hartley-row), the seat of Lady Milmay, where the gallant stag, after going over between thirty and forty miles of heavy country, at a tremendous pace, was literally dead beat and died before the pack and the select few whose horses managed to continue the chase had got up. Only fifteen (including Mr. C. Davis, the huntsman, and the whips) were up at the finish. The run occupied a little more than three hours. The distance from point to point, "as the crow flies," was upwards of twenty miles; but from the doublings, headings, and diversings, the distance gone over, first and last, could not have been much less than forty miles.

Wednesday last was a bye day with her Majesty's Stag Hounds. The meet was at Hillingdon, where there was a large field of sportsmen. The noted deer Headley was unaccounted at Pole Hill, and made right across the country to Iver Heath, where it was taken after a tremendous run of two hours and three-quarters, very few being in at the take.

## METROPOLITAN DESTITUTION.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Permit me to thank you for your powerful advocacy of the cause of the destitute poor of this metropolis.

You will, doubtless, be glad to know what progress the committee, appointed at the public meeting on the 20th ult., have made; and I have great pleasure in stating that they have joined the committee of the City Asylum, who have already an invested capital of £10,000, so that in a few days houses will be opened in various parts of the metropolis, to afford a *nightly shelter and food to all those whose destitute condition compels them to request such aid*.

I am confident that such asylums will receive the support of all charitable individuals; and in addition to this perfected scheme a committee is appointed to report on a plan by which destitution may be averted, through timely pecuniary assistance.

I consider this letter private. You will, however, convey to the public so much of its contents as may be sufficient to keep up the interest of the subject until the report of the committee is ready for advertising.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours, THOMAS ARBER.

29-a, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Dec. 6th, 1843.

A deaf and dumb man, named Charles Stephens, was apprehended last week at Tor Point on a charge of highway robbery. The accused admitted his guilt and pleaded drunkenness in extenuation, but he was fully committed for trial.

## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

HOME CIRCUIT.  
CHELMSFORD.

The commission for the county of Essex was opened on Saturday, by Mr. Justice Erskine. The calendar contained the names of thirty prisoners, some of them being charged with offences of a very serious character. The criminal court was opened on Monday, at half-past ten o'clock, for the despatch of business.

Elizabeth Hammond, 48, a married woman, was indicted for the wilful murder of her infant child, three weeks old, by nearly severing its head from the body with a razor.—The prisoner, who appeared in a very dejected and miserable condition, was allowed to sit during the trial.—Mr. Ryland, who conducted the prosecution, called a number of witnesses, who deposed to the truth of the facts alleged against the prisoner. Mr. Justice Erskine having summed up, the jury returned a verdict, finding the prisoner Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity. The court gave directions that the prisoner should be kept in safe custody until her Majesty's pleasure should be made known respecting her.

William Osborne, aged 30, a shoemaker, was charged upon a capital indictment with having feloniously shot at and wounded his wife, Anne Osborne, with the intent to murder her. In other counts the prisoner's intent was laid to be to maim and disable the prosecutrix, or to do her some grievous bodily harm.—Mr. Rodwell conducted the prosecution. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner and prosecutrix were married in January of the present year, and very soon afterwards differences arose between them, and they eventually separated, and the prosecutrix got her living by working for a tailor at Colchester, at which town both parties resided. After the separation took place the prisoner was very desirous that his wife should come to live with him again, and he wrote several letters to her, entreating her to do so, but she always refused. The prisoner had been observed loitering about the shop where his wife was employed on several occasions, and on the 15th of July, when she left work, accompanied by two other women, he followed her and wished her to stop, saying that he desired to speak to her. She refused, and threatened to charge the police with him if he persisted in annoying her. The prisoner, upon this, drew a pistol from his pocket, and discharged it at the upper part of the person of his wife, and the ball lodged in her neck, and has not yet been extracted. The moment the prisoner fired the pistol he ran off, but was pursued and taken into custody, and on his being searched, the pistol with which he had shot his wife, and also some unpowder and bullets, were found in his possession.—The jury found the prisoner Guilty of wounding the prosecutrix with intent to do her grievous bodily harm; and Mr. Justice Erskine sentenced him to be transported for life.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.  
OXFORD.

Mr. Baron Rolfe arrived on Saturday last, and opened the commission on the evening of that day. His lordship attended divine service at St. Mary's Church, upon which occasion the assize sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. Stoddart, of St. John's College. At ten o'clock on Monday morning the learned judge entered the Crown Court, and charged the grand jury.

Thomas Wilkinson, aged 22, Harding Price, 19, and William Bransford, 18, were indicted for a burglary, alleged to have been committed on the premises of Mr. Payne, at Chippinghurst, in the parish of Cuddesdon, on the 6th of October last. In their defence the prisoners each made a different statement, to no part of which the jury appeared to attach credit, as they immediately convicted the trio, who were sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, with hard labour.

Two lads of the name of Crapper, the eldest only 14 years of age, were placed at the bar charged with having committed a burglary in a house in the High-street, Oxford, in the occupation of Mr. Hitecock, a druggist. The eldest boy, it appeared, effected an entrance by cutting a pane of glass out of a back sitting-room window, and then assisted the other prisoner in following him; both were detected upon the premises and secured. They were convicted, and a previous conviction for felony having been proved against the younger, he, as well as his brother, was sentenced to transportation for ten years.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.  
WARWICK.

The commission for this county was opened at the early hour of nine on Monday morning, before Mr. Baron Parke, who, in addressing the grand jury, said he was fully aware the gentlemen of the grand inquest might be put to some degree of inconvenience by being called upon to meet at a time certainly unusual, but he felt they would cheerfully abide by such inconvenience if they did but feel they were accelerating public justice.

Benjamin Hast, aged 26, was charged with having, at Birmingham, on the 14th of September, corruptly and feloniously received from one Thomas Marshall certain moneys under pretence that he would help the said Thomas Marshall to the recovery of a stolen watch, and bring the offenders to justice, he not having done the same. The prisoner was indicted under the statute of 7 and 8 George IV., c. 29, s. 58, which enacts—"That every person who shall corruptly take any money or reward, directly or indirectly, under pretence or upon account of helping any person to any chattel, money, or valuable security, or other property whatsoever, which shall by any felony or misdemeanour have been stolen, taken, obtained, or converted as aforesaid, shall (unless he cause the offender to be apprehended and brought to trial for the same) be guilty of felony." There was another act similar to the above, 4th Geo. I., chap. 11, sec. 4, under which it had been held that it was an offence under 4th Geo. I., chap. 11 (since repealed) to take money under pretence of helping a man to goods stolen from him. Evidence of the facts having been given, the jury found a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour, the judge observing, he very likely was not at the time aware of the serious offence he was committing.

## WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Cresswell arrived at Exeter on Saturday last, and attended divine service. A very unpardonable blunder has been committed with reference to the commission for this city, which, after all that has been said about it, has been so prepared as not to include within its operation the city of Exeter, which, of all places, perhaps, needed it the most. This winter assize seems to have given great dissatisfaction to all parties. Very few magistrates have attended; so few that the Learned Judge has complained of it, saying, he should like to have seen a little more respect paid to her Majesty's commission.

After a few cases of petty larceny had been tried on Monday, Thomas Barrymore Palmer was then arraigned, and charged with horse-stealing.—The prisoner pleaded not guilty, but complained that he was not prepared to take his trial, as he had had no time to get his witnesses. He had been given to understand, that the assizes were not to be held till the 27th of this month, and he had only heard of the 11th as the day on the 1st of the month. He had immediately sent for his witnesses, but could not procure them, as they had left their homes for a short time.—His lordship told the prisoner, he must have an affidavit of these facts, or he could not attend to them.—The affidavit was prepared, and the trial postponed to the next assizes.

This done there was no more business to go on with, the parties not having given instruction for their bills; no doubt, from a mistaken notion that business would not commence till next day.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(Before the Recorder.)

The second session of the present mayoralty was opened on Monday morning, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Sheriff, Under Sheriffs, &c. The grand jury, having been sworn, were charged by the Recorder. His lordship made a few general observations as to the nature of their duties, and dismissed them to their room.

Emma Munton, aged 18, was indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury. The Recorder summed up the evidence, and the jury, after some consideration, acquitted the defendant, adding, in reply to the Recorder, that they acquitted her of the wilful and corrupt perjury, but that they had no doubt of the total falsehood of her deposition. They merely gave their verdict on the ground that she acted under the influence of a confused mind.

## NEW COURT.

(Before the Common-Sergeant, Aldermen Sir G. Carroll, J. Hooper, &c.) Two well-dressed men, named Edward Moore, described as a job-master, and Henry Clare, a dealer, were indicted for stealing a purse, containing six shillings, and three gold Danish ducats, the property of Martha Virts, from her person. Mr. Ballantine defended Clare, and Mr. Clarkson Moore. The prosecutrix, an aged widow lady, stated that she lives in Edmund-square, Kensington, and on the 2nd of this month she was riding in an omnibus. When near Temple-bar she was told she had been robbed, and on searching her pocket she found it had been cut in two places, and her money taken out. The property was here produced, and the old lady said she had had the Danish coins forty years, and knew them right well. Christopher Clark stated that he is part proprietor of an omnibus from Pimlico to Blackwall. On the 2nd inst., the prisoner Moore got into the "bus," and soon after Clare and a lady got in. Moore, who wore a cloak, sat next to the prosecutrix. He saw his hand move towards Clare, and they sat out. Witness gave information, and the prisoners were pursued and taken. By Mr. Clarkson.—Five pounds had been awarded to witness for the active part he took in the business. Messrs. Clarkson and Ballantine addressed the court for the respective prisoners. The latter gentleman contended that Clare was a stranger to the other prisoner, and was charged wrongfully. A respectable witness, who said he was in attendance on other business, gave Mr. Clare an excellent character. The Common-Sergeant summed up rather longer than he is wont, and said he thought there could be no doubt in respect of Moore. The jury would say whether the other prisoner was guilty. The jury consulted for a short time, and then returned a verdict of "Guilty" against both prisoners. The Common-Sergeant sentenced the prisoners to be transported for 10 years.

George Wilkins and Robert Davis, two persons of respectable appearance were indicted for stealing, on the 3rd of October last, a £5 Bank of England note and three sovereigns, the property of Edward Sharp. Mr. Wilkins appeared for Wilkins, and Mr. Ballantine for Davis.—The prosecutrix, on being sworn, stated that he is a Swede, and has spent all his life in sailing between Stockholm and London. On the day in question he was going from Shadwell to the Admiralty, and he met the prisoner Wilkins near Temple-bar. They entered into conversation, and witness (though a stranger to him) was induced to say where he was going. They went into a public-house in the Strand, and there met Davis, who appeared to be a stranger to Wilkins. The conversation turned upon money matters, and Davis said that he had lately had £700 left to him by an uncle, and had been very nearly done out of it. He also said that he had a fortune of £14,000. He then asked Wilkins and witness if they had any money about them. Wilkins replied in the affirmative, and witness said, he had a £5 note and three sovereigns in his tobacco-pouch at Shadwell. Davis then said, if they would produce such a sum, he would give them £5. They then went about from place to place, and at last stopped at a house at Whitechapel, and witness went and fetched his note



A Canadian paper mentions the exhibition at the great annual fair of the American Institute in New York, of a "life-preserving coffin," the invention

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing 38s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s per quart; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; castor seed, 10s 6d per bush; Rapeseed, 10s 6d per bush.

—At his residence, Hill Farm, West Derby, near Liverpool, Edward Wilson, Esq., aged 71, lately a director of the London and Birmingham Railway Company.—At Pangbourne-lodge, Berks, aged 49, Elizabeth, wife of Sir James Fellows, late of Addbury-house, Hants.





TRIUMPHAL ARCH, BELGRAVE-GATE, LEICESTER.

## THE SILVER CISTERN,

next engraved, was briefly noticed in our last journal, and was much admired by the royal visitors. It stands in the grand dining-room of the castle, within a circular recess, between two windows, with handsome draperies, and before a tripod of classic design. The height, from the floor to the top of the cistern, is four feet; and its massiveness may be imagined, when it is stated, that this superb vessel contains 2000 ounces of silver, and holds fifty gallons. It is stated to have been made in 1672; and its chasing is remarkably well executed, whilst the design is bold and appropriate. The cistern rests upon four massive eagle's claws; each of the two handles is a peacock, with wings and tail extended; and all round the upper part, and between the volutes in the lower, is carried scroll-work of chaste pattern. Probably, in size only, is the Belvoir Cistern eclipsed by the immense wine-cooler, manufactured by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, for King George the Fourth. A "choice spirit," after inspecting the Belvoir Cistern, penned the following lively apostrophe:—

Drink of this fount—for oh! there is a spell in  
Its every drop 'gainst the ills of mortality,  
Talk of the cordial that sparkled for Helen,  
Her cup was a fiction, but this is reality!

Yes, and a costly reality, too! Only think, courteous reader, of some thousands of ounces of silver shaped into the bacchanalian form of a wassail bowl, to be used on the merry occasions of christenings and other festivities, when PUNCH is the presiding deity—who, instead of using the trident of Neptune, flourished a ladle that has more power to make us take a hop, step, and a leap over the globe in quicker time than even the Son of Saturn and Ops himself could ever have effected, according to Homer. We know not how many baptismal immersions have taken place in this argentine font, but, few or many, they must have produced

Some sons of spirit, in whose breasts are mixt  
The opposite elements of union:—  
Sweet—sour—strong—weak—and else component things,  
Which, like conflicting discords of the organ,  
Make up a tuneful diapason when  
They rightly are attempert!

On the side of the dinner-table this superb cistern was placed opposite her Majesty: it stands on a marble table, the sculpture of which is so beautifully executed, that the spectator at first imagines the table cloth has been rumpled in the putting on. This splendid piece of workmanship in silver, was filled with punch on the occasion of the Marquis of Granby attaining his majority.

As we are now about to take leave of Belvoir, we may here chronicle a few of the arrangements made for the Royal visit. The castle, however, is always in such good repair and order, that but little alteration or addition was required. The staircases were, on this occasion, newly covered with scarlet cloth, the bright hues of



THE NEWS-ROOMS, LEICESTER.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH'S, LEICESTER.

which blended beautifully with the softened light of the lamps, which are plentifully distributed in all parts of this magnificent abode. The Chinese rooms were set apart for her Majesty and Prince Albert, the whole having been expressly refitted for the occasion by some eminent London upholsterers.—The Queen Dowager was accommodated in what are called the King's rooms. The total number of beds made up in the castle, was 150; and, in addition to these, some forty or fifty were made up for the attendants of the distinguished guests, in the extensive range of stables, and some of the adjoining houses; while nearly every disposable bed in the neighbouring village hostleries, as well as private houses, had been engaged for several days beforehand.

Rather a novelty in the setting out of the dinner-table was observed on this occasion of her Majesty's visit—viz. the dessert (which was superintended by one of Mr. Gunter's chief *artistes*), being placed on beforehand. This is the Russian fashion, and is found to be very convenient, since immediately the last course is removed, there is the dessert all ready. The table was ornamented with all the Duke of Rutland's gorgeous gold and silver service—the various cups his horses have gained for him at Newmarket, Leicester, and elsewhere—the grand candelabrum was ornamented with small but beautifully emblazoned flags, on which were the armorial bearings of her Majesty, the Prince, the Queen Dowager, and his Grace.

For the information of our fair readers, the following particulars respecting her Majesty's dinner-dresses here find a place:—one dress was of pink satin, edged with lace, and ornamented with turquoises and diamonds. One evening her Majesty wore a beautiful bird-of-paradise feather in her hair, fastened by a splendid stone; and on another, a wreath of flowers was her only head-dress—her hair being dressed plainly on both occasions.

Previous to the departure of her Majesty from this splendid seat, the Queen presented Lady Adeliza Manners with a gorgeous bracelet, set in pearls and diamonds, as a mark of her Majesty's esteem and friendship, and to Miss Victoria Wortley, (her Majesty's goddaughter, the lovely child of Lady Emmeline Wortley), a splendid ruby brooch.

Among the minor hospitalities on the occasion, are the following:—At least 800 of the Duke's tenantry and their friends were served with refreshments in the Granary. Eight hogheads of prime old ale were set down for their refreshment, and due justice was done to this good cheer. In addition to this plentiful provision, between 200 and 250 of the tenantry were taken care of in the Servants' Hall; and a large miscellaneous party was entertained in the Steward's room; three different dinners being served up in each place.

It is stated, that about twenty-three hundred-weight of meat was consumed at the castle during the Royal visit—of fish and fowl, the quantity could not be calculated.—Every day, twenty-four different

dishes were served up at each of the three courses of which the Royal dinner was composed.

Before leaving Belvoir, the noble Duke gave directions that one hundred good stuff gowns should be distributed among as many poor women of good character residing in the adjoining parishes. The poor have already been feasted at his Lordship's charge, and many a heart has been made glad in honour of her Majesty's visit to this locality. The guns upon the bastion at Belvoir Castle, with which her Majesty was saluted upon her arrival, are very curious, and have an historical interest—they were captured by Napoleon in Egypt, and afterwards retaken by the English from the Emperor during the continental campaign.

We should acknowledge that some of the preceding details of the Belvoir festivities have been derived from the *Leicestershire Chronicle*, wherein the Royal visit has been excellently reported.

## THE RETURN.

Before six o'clock on Thursday morning, lights were to be seen in nearly every apartment in the castle, and active preparations for her Majesty's departure were everywhere being made.

Her Majesty could not have had a finer morning than this of her departure, for witnessing the fine picture of feudal magnificence presented by Belvoir Castle, with all the glow of an unclouded morning sun shining full upon it, and the finely-varied landscape of hill and wood and dale by which it is surrounded.

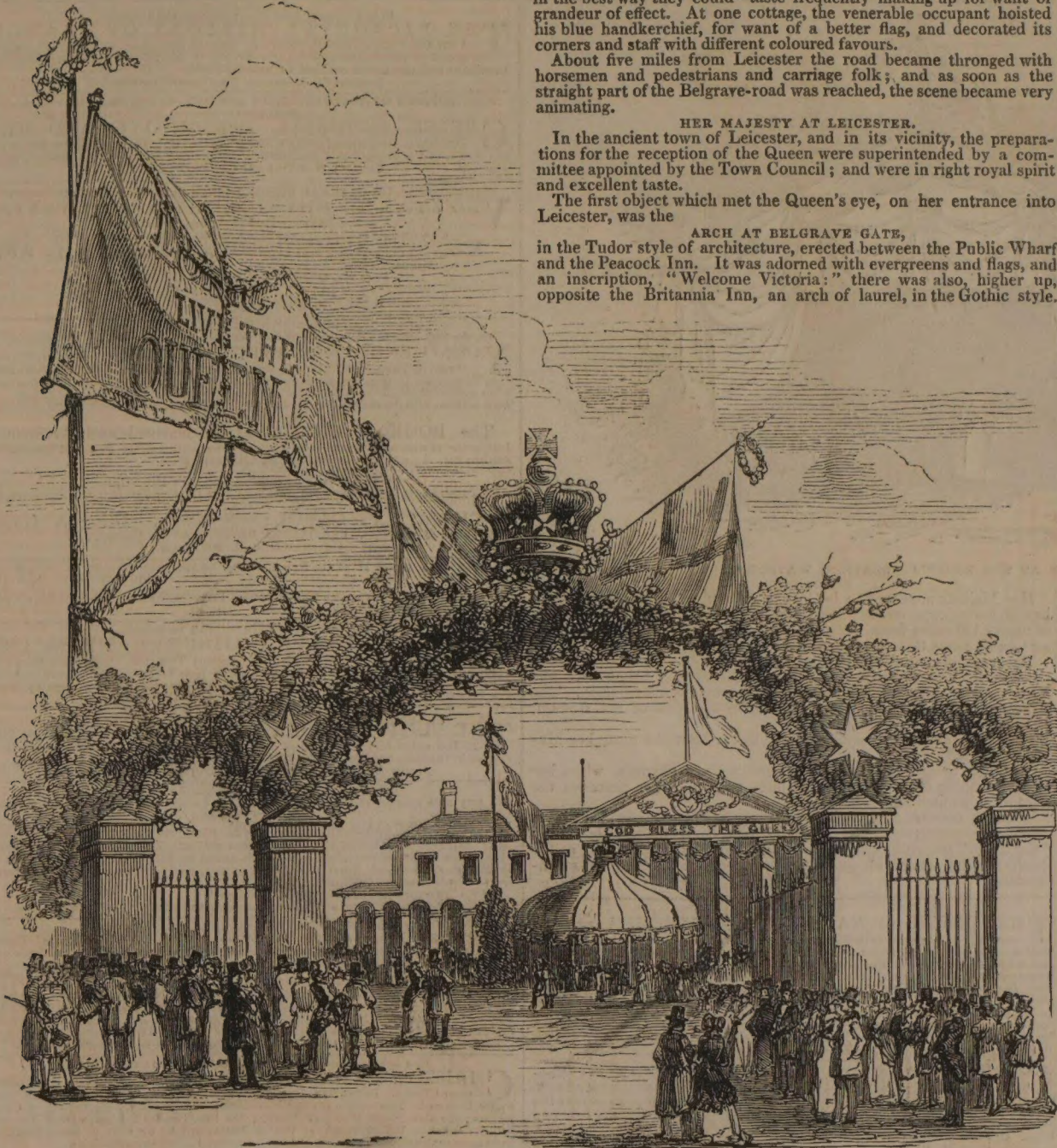
## TRIUMPHAL ARCHES AT MELTON AND THORPE ARNOLD.

At Waltham and elsewhere there were rustic arches, with flags and inscriptions; and at the entrance to Melton a truly fox-hunting testimonial had been erected—consisting of a very grand rustic arch, with a crown and flags and "welcomes" to the Queen and Prince, and last, but not least, in the estimation of a Meltonian, two stuffed foxes, perched up aloft, their heads being so turned (if recollection serves aright), that one was looking to the Queen's side of the carriage and the other to where the Prince would sit! Every house was decorated, and with taste; but the centre of attraction was in the neighbourhood of the George Inn; and a little below this a temporary platform had been erected, on which some hundreds of neatly-dressed and happy-faced children were stationed, ready to raise their "sweet voices" as their Queen passed by. It would take too long to enter into details as to the designs and mottoes here; suffice it to say that Melton Mowbray fully sustained the reputation of Leicestershire for loyalty; and her Majesty was pleased to express to the Marquis of Granby her approbation of her reception.

For the sketch of the first Meltonian arch, our acknowledgments are due to Mr. F. S. Halpen. In this "fox-hunting testimonial," to the right and left, is a fox; in the centre is a flag, bearing the figure of a setter, the pole being surmounted with a fox's "brush." The large arch at the Earl of Wilton's hunting seat, and the light and graceful arch at Thorpe Arnold, near Melton, were much admired.

The villages between Melton and Leicester all showed their loyalty





ENTRANCE TO THE RAILWAY STATION, LEICESTER.

Many of the private houses, too, were festooned with laurel, and banners floated from the windows. Temporary wooden galleries were erected in front of several houses, to accommodate the multitude of spectators. The houses in Gallowtree-gate were nearly all ornamented, in front, with laurel garlands, flags projecting from the windows, and inscriptions.

The grand feature, however, of the whole, was formed by the three

#### ARCHES AT THE THREE CROWNS HOTEL, AND THE NEWS ROOM,

near the bottom of Belvoir-street: they were lofty, varied in construction, and so framed, as to produce a fresh, imposing, and beautiful effect. Viewed from a short distance in front, they had the appearance of a continuous vista of laurel, intermingled with flowers, ribbons, &c. The first arch was surmounted on each side by flags; and a crown occupied the centre: underneath these were the royal arms, and various inscriptions. On each of the arches were placed numbers of pennons, which fluttered gaily in the breeze. The second arch was erected opposite Mr. Wheatley's; and the third, in front of the General News Room.

Proceeding onward, were large galleries in front of the Swan-with-two-Necks, Mr. Hull's, stonemason, and in various other parts. Next came the arch, at the beginning of Campbell-street, surmounted by two flags; and passing beyond this, there was the gallery for the school children, seven thousand in number. Leaving this gallery on the left hand, the next object was the arch of laurel over the Station-gateway, which was very tastefully devised: the flags on the sides, and an immense crown in the centre, completed the *tout ensemble*.

#### ENTRANCE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

The facade, fronting the yard, was classically ornamented, its columns being twined with laurel wreaths, and its entablature festooned with the same. The station itself was splendidly decorated. The iron pillars which support the roof were entwined with evergreens, on a pink ground; and festoons and garlands were suspended from the cross-beams of the roof. About sixteen flags were elevated along the line of the platform roof; and above all, floated the Standard of England. The two principal flags were cleverly painted and gilt by Mr. H. Mowbray, of King-street.

About half-past ten o'clock the royal *cortège* entered the town, which event was announced by the firing of cannon. The whole distance, from the bottom of Belgrave-gate to the Station-entrance—nearly a mile in extent—was densely crowded with people, who gave expression to their loyalty by cheering, &c.

On arriving in front of Mr. Nedham's Prince Albert drew her Majesty's attention to the body of Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity, who were situated there; also to the arches of evergreen near the crowns; and her Majesty was overheard to say that they looked uncommonly beautiful, and that it was surprising to witness them.

About ten minutes to eleven, the royal pair entered upon the platform. The Mayor and Magistrates, and the Railway Directors, received the Queen and the Prince, who were immediately ushered into the refreshment-room, accompanied by some of the attendants. When the door was closed, the Earl of Jersey having returned throughout, a mixed group presented itself.

The royal pair took refreshment in the small room adjoining the ante-room. The table was most elegantly set out, every article being served up on silver plate. Two chairs, in the style of Louis XIV., were provided; one, with a seat and back of damask, and the framework burnished with gold, a crown being fixed on the top of it, was for the Queen; the other, a lower one, tastefully worked with figures and a 'scutcheon in German wool.

When the royal pair re-appeared, the soldiers presented arms, the standard-bearer lowered the colours, and the cheering was renewed on all sides. Her Majesty's dress was of shot silk, with green and purple plaid pattern, and covered with a velvet tunic of a puce colour, trimmed with sable; the bonnet was of straw, encircled with a wreath of crimson flowers.

#### DEPARTURE FROM THE RAILWAY STATION.

The band of the 64th played the National Anthem, and the artillery fired a royal salute. The royal carriage was in waiting at the end of the pathway of scarlet cloth, along which the royal couple proceeded. In a few moments, at about twenty minutes past eleven, the train being ready, moved slowly forward, drawn by the Basilisk engine. Her Majesty and Prince Albert again acknowledged the greetings

in the best way they could—taste frequently making up for want of grandeur of effect. At one cottage, the venerable occupant hoisted his blue handkerchief, for want of a better flag, and decorated its corners and staff with different coloured favours.

About five miles from Leicester the road became thronged with horsemen and pedestrians and carriage folk; and as soon as the straight part of the Belgrave-road was reached, the scene became very animating.

#### HER MAJESTY AT LEICESTER.

In the ancient town of Leicester, and in its vicinity, the preparations for the reception of the Queen were superintended by a committee appointed by the Town Council; and were in right royal spirit and excellent taste.

The first object which met the Queen's eye, on her entrance into Leicester, was the

#### ARCH AT BELGRAVE GATE,

in the Tudor style of architecture, erected between the Public Wharf and the Peacock Inn. It was adorned with evergreens and flags, and an inscription, "Welcome Victoria;" there was also, higher up, opposite the Britannia Inn, an arch of laurel, in the Gothic style.

fered severely; and in the reign of Richard III. it had become so dilapidated that when that monarch was at Leicester a few evenings prior to the battle of Bosworth Field, he preferred to sleep at an inn in the town; the bedstead upon which he slept is now in the possession of T. Babington, Esq., of Rothley Temple. During the Parliamentary war the town suffered materially; it was taken by storm by the royal army, in May, 1645, but was retaken by the parliamentary forces under Fairfax, in June following, prior to which orders had been issued by Charles I. to pull down what remained of the castle, and to dispose of the materials. The remains are intermixed with the various buildings that have been erected on or near the site; the most complete portion of them is a beautiful arched gateway tower, called the magazine, from its having been purchased by the county as a depot for the ammunition of the trained bands in 1682.

At Rugby, a vast crowd of persons were assembled; and while the locomotive of the Midland Counties line was being detached, the boys of the Rugby school, who had occupied a platform on the down line, suddenly rushed across the road, and, by permission, advanced close under the windows of the Queen's carriage, waving their hats, and cheering in the most vociferous manner. The Queen and the Prince both rose to acknowledge this outburst of youthful loyalty, and the Prince lowered one of the door windows and contemplated the curious scene the boys afforded with much apparent interest.

The Grammar School, which is the distinguishing feature in Rugby, is a noble and magnificent establishment, and has for many years maintained a high degree of reputation. It was founded in the 9th of Elizabeth, by Lawrence, Sheriff of London, grocer, who endowed it with a house and land, and with eight acres of land called the Conduit Close, near the Foundling Hospital, London. In 1780, the income did not exceed £116 per annum; but from the subsequent improvement of the estate, the revenue has increased to upwards of £5000 per annum. Belonging to this establishment there are twenty-one exhibitions of £60 per annum, for seven years, at either of the universities; also several fellowships, varying in value from £100 to £300 per annum, which are given exclusively to the head master and ushers, who may retire after having been ten years in the school. The premises were rebuilt in 1803. They form a splendid range of building in the Elizabethan style. The principal entrance is under a square gateway tower, with octagonal turrets at the angles, through a richly groined archway, above which is a beautiful oriel window, embellished with stained glass, leading into a spacious quadrangle, of which two sides are cloistered.

The chapel is a detached edifice, in the later style of English architecture. The interior is fitted up like the choir of a cathedral. The roof, which is flat, and painted to resemble oak, is panelled, and ribbed with diagonal intersections. The east window is enriched with tracery, and embellished with painted glass, representing the offering of the Magi, and at the west end are two canopied seats for the head master and the chaplain, over which is the organ gallery.

On the south side, near the altar, is a white monument of marble, by Chantrey, erected to the memory of the late Dr. James, head master, in which he is represented in a sitting posture, reading, with several volumes at his feet.

At Weedon, the military were stationed on either side the line, the troops presenting arms, and the band playing the national anthem.

At Wolverton a scene presented itself, calling for something like a detailed notice. When the train drew up, the platform was found to be lined with the Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry, with his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, commander of the regiment, at their head. Among the other officers were Lord Chandos (the Duke's eldest son), Major Lucas, Captain Talbot, Captain Clark, Captain Garrett, and Lieutenant Bailey. The uniform, dark green and silver, and the perfect appearance of the men, altogether contributed to give a very striking effect to the scene. A battery of six guns, stationed at a short distance from the hotel, fired a royal salute as the train stopped. It had been arranged that her Majesty should alight and partake of refreshment here; but on Mr. Glyn, with his brother directors, Mr. Ledsam and Mr. Cooke, advancing to the carriage for the purpose of conducting the Queen to the saloon prepared for her reception, her Majesty inquired if it was absolutely necessary to stop for any time, and on being informed that it was not, and that her own wishes would alone be considered in the matter, her Majesty at once determined on remaining in the carriage, and proceeding forthwith. This was a grievous disappointment to many hundred persons, and not the least so to a bevy of young damsels arrayed in white and silver, at the entrance door of the saloon, through which the Queen must have passed had she alighted. The saloon carriage stopped exactly opposite the Duke of Buckingham, and her Majesty and Prince Albert, at once recognising his Grace, advanced to the door of the carriage, and entered into conversation with the noble Duke for some minutes.

At twenty minutes after one the train was again in motion, and at twenty-nine minutes past two o'clock (within a minute of the time appointed) her Majesty stepped out of the railway carriage at the Watford station. Here was erected a handsome pavilion fronting the line, and a temporary portico, beneath which her Majesty entered the royal carriage in waiting; the Queen remarking to Mr. Glyn—"I have had a very pleasant journey, and I feel that you have done everything possible to secure my comfort and convenience throughout." Her Majesty's horses had been stabled in Watford, at the Essex Arms Inn.

The weather continued remarkably fine throughout the whole of the journey, until a short time before her Majesty's arrival at Watford, when there was a slight shower. On Mr. Glyn expressing his regret that there should be rain, the Prince, pointing to the state



HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FROM THE RAILWAY STATION, LEICESTER.

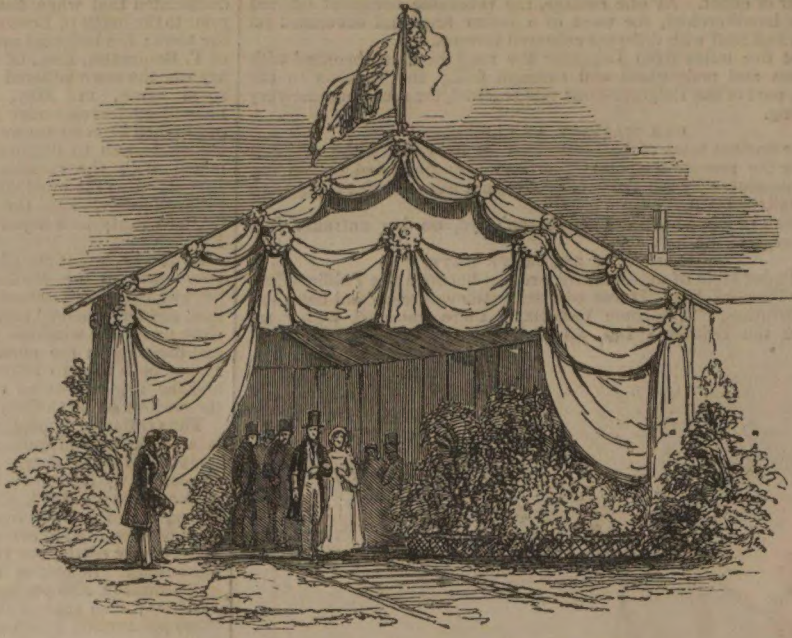


carriage, observed, "Oh, Mr. Glyn, we can never know inconvenience from the weather while we are in that carriage."

At Uxbridge the corps of Volunteer Yeomanry had assembled and proceeded to Rickmansworth, to escort her Majesty. A detachment under the command of Lieutenant Cox escorted her Majesty to Harefield, where they were relieved by another detachment, under the command of Cornet Newdegate, who escorted the royal cortege to Uxbridge, where it was relieved by a guard of honour, under the command of Adjutant Corbet, who escorted it to the confines of the county. The fine brass band of the corps were stationed at the White Horse, and received her Majesty with the National Anthem.

In feudal times Uxbridge was an important station as a frontier town, and was fortified as an early period. It afterwards had a regular garrison; and during the civil war of the seventeenth century, it was the scene of the memorable but unsuccessful negotiation between the King and his Parliament; sixteen commissioners on each side held a conference here, which commenced on the 30th of January, 1645, and continued about three weeks, in an ancient brick mansion, situated at the west end of the town, still designated as the Treaty House, which has undergone various alterations, and is now the Crown-inn. Two of the principal rooms used on this occasion still present specimens of the ancient and curious wainscot, in a fine state of preservation. This edifice was occupied by the Earl of Northumberland, and a mansion in its vicinity was the temporary residence of the Earl of Pembroke. The royal commissioners selected the Crown-inn, which formerly stood opposite the present White Horse; and the parliamentary commissioners the George, which, although materially diminished in size, yet remains. In 1647, the head quarters of the parliamentary army were fixed here, and there was a garrison so late as 1689.

The royal party and suite arrived at Windsor at a quarter before five o'clock. The streets, from the bridge up Thames-street and Castle-hill, to the very gates of the royal residence, were crowded by all the respectable inhabitants of the town, to receive her Majesty with their loyal and affectionate greetings upon the return of the Queen and the Prince Consort from their visit to the midland counties.



PAVILION AT THE RAILWAY STATION, WATFORD.

Her Majesty appeared to be in the enjoyment of most excellent health, having experienced but little fatigue from the lengthened journey of nearly 120 miles from Belvoir. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort dined alone this evening in their private apartment.

The rate of travelling by the railway has averaged twenty-five miles an hour with remarkable precision throughout the route. The posting speed, too, always bore out the previous calculation. The latter department was under the immediate direction of Mr. Cocum, of Lord Jersey's department.

The same carriages formed the train throughout the route her Majesty travelled by rail.

In order to add to the precautions against chances, when her Majesty travels on the railway, a pilot engine always precedes the train at a distance of a mile.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT THE RAILWAY STATION, RUGBY.

The large engraving, upon page 393, is a characteristic portrait of "the duke," returning the salutation of the assembled crowd, at the Rugby station, where his grace was received with extraordinary enthusiasm.

**A MARRIED Clergyman**, late Scholar on an open foundation of his College, Oxford, receives Eight Pupils. He has lived for some years on the Continent (latterly in Paris), and is assisted by a resident German, a member of the University of France. He is well acquainted with the system of the Military Schools, having had relatives at each, and of his present pupils are destined for Woolwich. Terms under 12, seventy guineas; of that age, eighty. References to heads of houses in Oxford, &c. Address Rev. Q. Q., care of Mr. Painter, 342, Strand. A pupil can be received for the vacation.

**PUTNEY COLLEGE**.—Established for General and Scientific Education, including every Branch of Civil Engineering.

President—The Duke of Buccleuch, &c., K.G. The Course embraces Mathematics—Mechanics—Physics—Chemistry—Geodesy—Civil Engineering—Machinery—Drawing in all its Branches—French and German Languages, and Literature.

Application for admission to be addressed to the Committee of Management, College Putney, where every information may be obtained.

**DANCING TAUGHT** in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to ladies and gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An evening academy on Mondays and Fridays. A juvenile academy on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Lessons in the Valse à Deux Temps every day.—A card of terms may be had, on application as above. THE ROOMS may be ENGAGED by PRIVATE PARTIES.

**HOTEL, BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, (SURREY SIDE).**

**FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN** visiting the Metropolis will find the OLD LEAPING BAR in BLACKFRIARS ROAD, decidedly the most economical, central, and pleasantly situated in London.

Observe the very moderate charges for Bed and Breakfast, only 17s. 6d. per week; Dinners from the Joint, always ready, at 1s. 6d.; Choicest Wines, Spirits, &c., equally moderate. Handsomely Furnished Private Rooms and Suites of Apartments.—GOOD STABLES.

**W. S. HALE'S IMPROVED COMPOSITE CANDLES.**

From the great experience he has attained in the manufacture of these Candles, and the constant attention he gives to every improvement, has brought them to a perfection not to be surpassed. Those now produced by him possess all the qualities of Wax and Sperm Candles, at less than half the price. They give a brilliant light. Do not require snuffing. They are less affected by heat, and may be put out without an extinguisher and without smell, the cotton remaining entire, and when re-lighted do not gutter. All Candles made by W. S. HALE neither contain arsenic or any other deleterious ingredient. Manufacturer of IMPERIAL WAX CANDLES, NIGHT MORTARS, &c. Sold by nearly all dealers in Town and Country.

Office for Patents, 66, Chancery-lane, Dec. 7th, 1843. Sir,—In reply to your inquiry, as to whether there is any Patent for the making of "COMPOSITE CANDLES," I beg to inform you that I have carefully examined the list of Patents granted since the year 1830, and do not find in the title of any patent for manufacturing Candles the words "COMPOSITE CANDLES" mentioned.

We remain, sir, your obedient servants, To Mr. W. S. Hale. NEWTON and SON.

**EMPLOYMENT**.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 4, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters from an ounce to a pound, with the price and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many during the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

**PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, adjoining Madame**

Tussaud's, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.—The attention of the Nobility and Gentry, and others about to settle in life, is respectfully invited to the above establishment, where are offered, at WHOLESALE PRICES, for CASH only, the largest Assortment of General Furnishing IRONMONGERY, Tinned Copper, Iron, and best Tin Cooking Vessels; Store Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders, Fire Irons, Paper and Iron Tea-trays, Tea-urns, Shower baths, Hot and Cold-water and Sponging Baths, Patent Lamps for Candle or Oil, &c., Table Cutlery, Sheffield Plate, &c., each article being marked in plain figures.

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	s.	d.
Good Common .. .. .	0	9
Good Ceylon .. .. .	1	0
Fine ditto .. .. .	1	2
Finest ditto .. .. .	1	4
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Finest Cuba .. .. .	1	8
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**TABLE CUTLERY at the Manufacturing Prices.**—Be not deceived by parties selling Cast-iron goods, but go direct to GEORGE'S CUTLERY MANUFACTORY, 20, Crescent-street, Euston-square, or 15, Park-terrace, Camden-town.—Ivory Handle Table Knives, 12s. per doz.; Dessert, 9s.; Carvers, per pair, 4s. 6d.—N.B. Several thousand Second-hand Knives for sale or hire on very low terms.

"On est ordonné de la rhubarbe et du séné Mais moi, j'ai la pour nous Moyen plus doux."—SCRIBE.

**IT is pleasant to eat a light delicate SPONGE CAKE:** but by eating it to do without the doctor and his nauseous stuff is better. All you that cannot take physic; all mothers with spoilt children, who will not be coaxed to take what is to do them good; look to this, and send for a packet (1s. 1d.) of DRABBLE'S APERTIENT BISCUITS, which are a vegetable purgative without calomel, and in the pleasant disguise of a sweetmeat. Sold by W. DRABBLE, Chemist, 25, Bedford-row, and all Vendors.

**BRIGHT'S VEGETABLE CUSTARD COMPOUND,** A new luxury for the table, patented by the Royal Family, Nobility, and Gentry—the only article ever brought before the public for making custards without eggs. It has been received in the higher circles, and has been favoured with flattering testimony from the Mansion-house and the first taverns in the metropolis for its excellence, ease of preparation and varied usefulness.

Reform Club, 8th Dec. 1843. Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that I have tried your newly invented "Custard Compound" with success, in different ways. In my work now in progress I shall give some of those receipts which will be very beneficial to society. I am, Your Obedient Servant, John Bright, Esq., F. L. S., Brixton Hill.

Sold in canisters, at 1s. and 2s. each, and in packets, each to make a pint, at 4s. per dozen. Manufactured by 5, Holland-street, North Brixton, and may be had of druggists, Italian warehousemen, confectioners, grocers, &c., throughout the kingdom, as well as of all agents appointed for the sale of Bright's Nutritious Farina for infants and invalids, and Bright's Sanative Breakfast Beverage for persons of weak digestive power. None are genuine unless signed by the proprietor, "John Bright." A specimen packet, to make two pints, will be forwarded free to any address, on the receipt of 1s., post-free, at the manufacturing price.

**THE UNION of FAMILIES and FRIENDS at this** season is a fit occasion to make appropriate presents, and taste, aided by fashion, is marked in the selection of various trifles that add grace to beauty. DISON, who has often assisted the choice of those who indulge in the luxury of giving by these periodical announcements, submits various PARISIAN NOVELTIES in Lace to their notice, in Caneaux, Capes, Fichus, Berthes, Tippets, Collars, Habit Shirts, Chemisettes, Cuffs, &c., all pleasing gifts to Ladies. A useful cadeau de Noël, on Jour de l'An for Gentlemen and Ladies, is one half dozen French cambric handkerchiefs, enclosed in a neat box, fit for immediate use. These are arranged in all the various qualities and sizes, at very low prices. Embroidered Lace trimmed Dress Handkerchiefs in great and costly variety. Address, DISON, principal Laceman to her Majesty and Royal Family, No. 237, Regent-street.

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**F. ARNOLD** begs most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public that he has just manufactured the undermentioned choice Perfumery, &c., which upon trial will be found far superior to anything before offered to their notice.—ESSENCE OF SPRING FLOWERS, 1s. 6d. per bottle; REAL VERBUNA EXTRACT, 1s. 6d.; ESPRIT DE MILLEFLEUR, 1s. 6d.; LILLY OF THE VALLEY, 2s.; and 47 other Scents, which may be relied upon. MEDICATED POMATUM a safe article for nursery and toilet, &c.; ROSE, VERBUNA, and a variety of Scent, packets, 1s. each. Fine old Brown Windsor soap, and every article suitable for toilet and handkerchief, to be had of every Stationer and Chemist in Town and Country. Wholesale Agents, MARSHALL and Co., Curzon-street, May-fair. Please observe the name, F. ARNOLD, upon every article.

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**AIR GUNS and AIR CANES, recently improved by** REILLY, Junior.—These weapons are effective at all ranges within one hundred yards; they discharge without noise or recoil; are loaded with extreme rapidity; and frequently produce sport—at rabbits, waterfowl, &c., and with shot, at small birds, in enclosed grounds, &c.—when ordinary shooting would be only a disturbance.—Trial on the Premises.—REILLY, Gun Maker, 316, Holborn, near Chancery-lane.

**ALFRED LINDOP'S STANDARD STEEL PENS** are manufactured of the finest quality of metal, and are expressly adapted for that finest style of Mercantile Penmanship now so generally adopted and admired.—Sold wholesale by ALFRED LINDOP, 19, Cannon-street, London, and may be had of all respectable stationers. Price 3s. 6d. the box, containing twelve dozen.

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**BACON.**—J. CRAFT, Philpot-lane, City, offers to the public BACON of excellent quality, which he receives weekly from a Farmer in Wiltshire, who attends to the feeding and rearing of his pigs in such a way as to make the bacon of a most delicious flavour, and which will be sure to suit the most delicate stomach. Sold by the side or half side, at 6d. per lb. Sent to any part of town carriage free.

**ALE of very superior quality, brewed entirely from the very** best Malt and Hops, and in such proportions as persons of nice palates will be sure to appreciate. Sold in casks of 18 and 9 gallons each, at 1s. per gallon. Sent to any part of town carriage free. Orders by post punctually attended to. Address to the JOHN BULL BREWERY OFFICE, No. 20, Philpot-lane, City.

**KETT'S CASTOR OIL POMATUM** stands pre-eminent over all similar preparations for strengthening and cleansing the Hair, and entirely preventing disagreeable accumulation of scurf. Its delicate perfume renders it a pleasing acquisition to the toilette. In pots, 1s. 2s., and 3s. each. Sold by G. Colk, 29, Fleet-street; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; T. Grounds, 49, Threadneedle-street; King, 232, Blackfriars-road; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; and of all chemists, through Messrs. Barclay and Son, 95, Farringdon-street.

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SIR,—Having just received the following letter from Lady Sophia Grey, of Sandiway, near Northwich, Cheshire, we send it to you for publication, proving, as it does, the efficacy of the Hygeian medicines, and the truth of Mr. Morrison's theory of disease. We are, sir, your obedient servants, MORRISON, MOAT, and Co. British College of Health, Hamilton-place, New-road, London, Dec. 11, 1843.

"Sandiway, Dec. 7, 1843.

"Sirs,—By the wish of our labourer, George Gieves, I write to say that he wishes it to be known how greatly he has benefited by taking your most excellent medicines. When we came to this place he was a poor, sickly young man, so often tied up with violent attacks of asthma, that the farmers would not employ him, and Mr. Booth Grey gave him little jobs unable to do anything. I instantly persuaded him to take your pills in small doses alter nately, Nos. 1 and 2. He has done so, never exceeding seven pills for one dose, and is now a very healthy man, and able to work like any other labourer, and not affected by even change of the weather. I have known several that have received great benefit from your pills in this most distressing complaint. I have several bad cases in hand, and no words can describe the blessing this medicine is to the poor. I have several patients I have never seen, but send the advice by letter, but am not deceived, as I have friends that watch their progress. As for myself I should have been dead years ago, if it had not been for your pills, and the mercy of my Heavenly Father.—I remain, sirs, your sincerely obliged,

"SOPHIA GREY."

## LIVE PHEASANTS.—Gentlemen can be supplied with any

quantity of Wild Pheasants for stocking Preserves, or some Bred Pheasants for keeping up in Aviaries, swans and other ornamental Water Fowl of every description, at Messrs. BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea; and at 5, Half-moon-passage, Gracechurch-street, City.

## MECHI'S UNIQUE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—

4, Leadenhall-street, London.—Superb Ladies' Cabinet and Jewel Cases, elegant Paper Maché Tables, Chess Tables, Work-boxes, Card boxes, for playing cards. Visiting Card-cases, Bags, and Dressing Cases, Pole Screens, Hand Screens, Card Racks, Envelope Cases, Vases, Netting Boxes, Portfolios, Note and Cake Baskets, superb Tea Trays, and Table Inkstands; presenting a tout ensemble of splendour and elegance not to be equalled in London. The Papier Maché manufactures are superb and various in their designs, the prices varying from fifty guineas to a few shillings. A few high-priced elegances will be sold at cost price to clear the stock. Bagatelle Tables, Backgammon, and Chess Boards. Table Cutlery and Sheffield Plate as usual.

## ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, specially patronised by

Her Majesty the QUEEN, H.R.H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and the several Courts of Europe. This Oil will produce and restore hair, prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and impurity, and will render it as soft as silk, curly, and glossy. It is invaluable to children, as forming the basis of a beautiful head hair.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

CAUTION.—The genuine article has the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" in two lines on the wrapper. All others are spurious imitations.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden: and by Chemists and Perfumers.

## PLATE.—T. COX SAVORY, Silversmith, &amp;c., 47, Corn-

hill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London. The best wrought Fiddle-pattern Spoons and Forks, at 7s. 2d. per ounce.

	oz.	d.	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/16	1/32	1/64
12 Table Spoons	30	7	2	10	15	11	7	0
12 Dessert Spoons	20	7	2	7	3	4	7	5
12 Table Forks	30	7	2	10	15	0	11	7
12 Dessert Forks	20	7	2	7	3	4	7	5
2 Gravy Spoons	10	7	2	3	11	8	4	3
1 Soup Ladle	10	7	2	3	11	8	3	2
4 Sauce Ladles	10	7	2	3	11	8	4	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)	10	7	2	3	11	8	4	0
1 Fish Spoon	10	7	2	3	11	8	4	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	7	2	3	11	8	4	0
1 pair Sugar Tongue (strong)	10	7	2	3	11	8	4	0

The Classic is a new pattern, much admired for its simple elegance.—Pattern Spoons can be sent into the country.

## A LIST OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

## BELLAMY SAVORY, STATIONER AND DRESSING-

CASE MAKER, British Paper Warehouse, 46, Cornhill, London. The Stock in the Show Rooms includes—

WRITING DESKS.—Elegant rosewood Writing Desks, 11s. 6d.; Lady's ditto, with secret drawers, 21s.; Gentlemen's ditto, mahogany, brass cornered, 21s.

DRESSING CASES, with brushes and cutlery complete. Lady's rosewood Dressing Case, 25s.; ditto, larger, with jewel drawer, 50s.; ditto, with silver fittings, five and a half, seven, and ten guineas each; Gentlemen's Mutton in Parvo, 21s. The Tourist's Companion, combining a dressing-case, with a travelling writing desk, from £3 10s. to £10.

THE PREPARED WORK BOOKS.—Full size, lined satin, fitted complete, 21s. Small size ditto, 10s. 6d.; splendid showy Box, 50s.

PAPIER-MACHE ARTICLES, beautifully painted with landscapes and flowers, or inlaid with pearl, comprising—Envelope Boxes, 25s. to 70s.; Stationery Case and Writing Desk, 13s. 10s.; Inkstands, 18s. 6d. to £3 3s.; Tea Caddies, 18s. 6d.; Portfolios or Blotters, 21s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; Knitting Boxes, £1 1s.; Ladies' Card Cases, 15s.; Souvenirs, or Tablets, 8s. 6d. to 15s.; Hand Screens 15s. to £3 3s.; Card Trays, 10s. 6d. to £2 2s.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.—Prayer Books, 1s. ditto, Morocco, gilt, 4s.; Prayer Book and Lessons in case, 4s. 6d.; a large assortment of Prayer Books and church services, in Morocco and rich velvet, with clasps and edgings.

SMALL ELEGANT ARTICLES.—Ladies' Companions, in Morocco and tortoiseshell, from 15s. to 45s.; Pocket Books for 1844, 1s. 6d.; ditto, elegantly illuminated, 7s. 6d.; Penholders; Desk Stands; Morden's gold and silver Pencils; Ivory Tablets; Albums; Blotting Cases, &c.—BELLAMY SAVORY, British Paper Warehouse 46, Cornhill.

## DALE'S ENAMEL ODONTO, for FILLING DECAYED

TEETH, in packets, at 2s. 6d. each.—This preparation, the result of long scientific investigation, is confidently offered to the public as the best material ever discovered for filling or stopping Decayed Teeth, which it effects without giving the least pain or inconvenience of any kind, becoming, in a short time, as hard and as durable as the Tooth itself, and by perfectly excluding the access of air, it arrests all further possible progress of decay. The preparation, before use, is in a soft state, and continues so for a short time; and it may, therefore, be used by any person with perfect facility, and is warranted to succeed in every case, however large the cavity.

Prepared by JOHN DALE, Analytical and Consulting Chemist, Market-place, Altrincham. Sold in packets, at 2s. 6d. each, by most respectable Druggists and Medicine-vendors in the kingdom: directions for use are enclosed with each packet. Sold wholesale by Motterhead and Co., Manchester; Barclay and Sons, and Edwards, Sutton, & Co., London; also retail, by Sanger, Oxford-street.

## BEAUTIFUL HAIR—Beautiful Teeth—a Beautiful Skin—

and a clean, easy shave!—There are no Christmas Presents so useful and acceptable as the following unequalled articles, which can only be obtained at the Manufacturers' Shop, 135, Strand; Factory, Reading, Berks; and of appointed agents:—One large china pot of Grossmith's Reading Shaving Soap, 1s.; of Hair Nourisher, 1s.; of Preserver (from chapped hands, lips, &c.), 1s.; and of Tooth Powder, 9d.; one Wash Cake, 6d.; packets of five ditto, second quality, 1s.

The remaining 10,000 copies of GROSSMITH'S original and popular PIANOFORTE MUSIC, composed for Collage (new style, famed for making good Timists), are selling at 135, Strand, at trade (or half) price—1s. each set, containing three pieces, and splendid steel engraving.

## COMBINATION, ECONOMY, and QUALITY, VERSUS



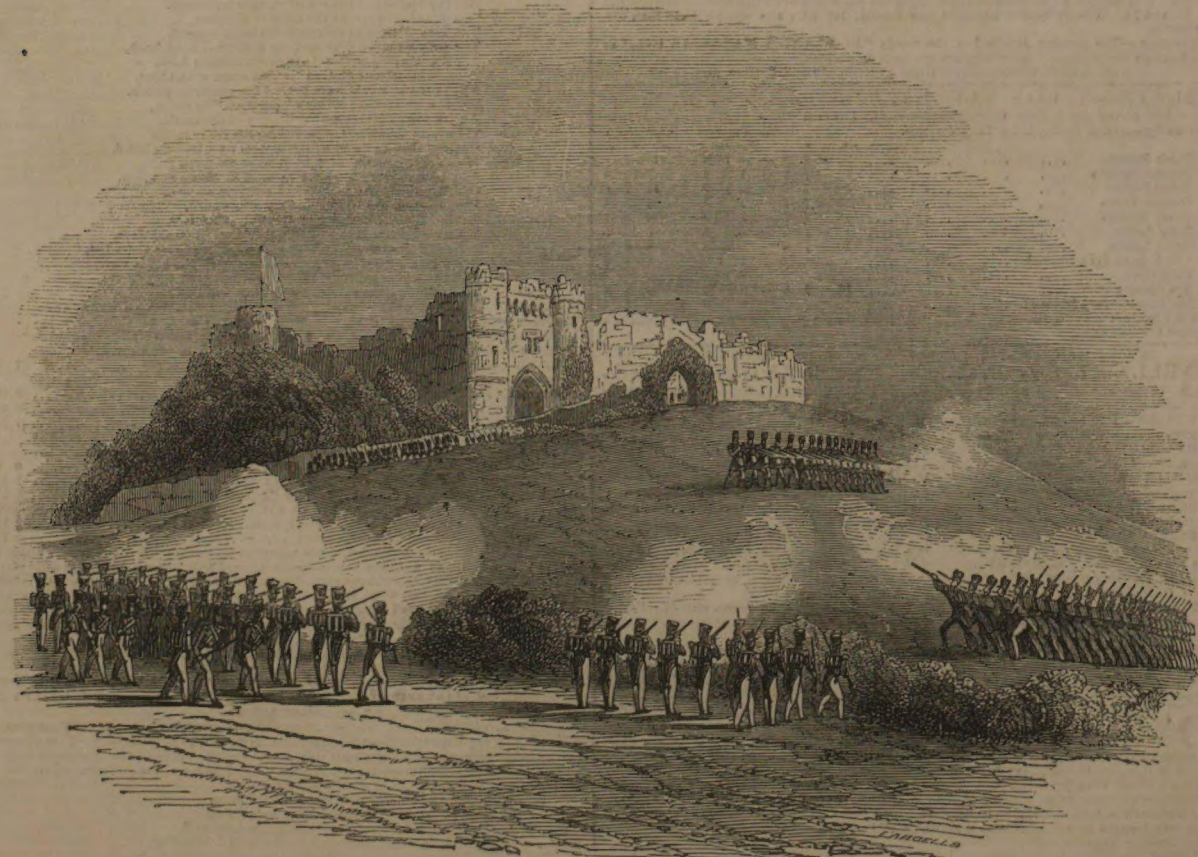
## GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY.—STORMING OF CARISBROOKE CASTLE.



THE BESIEGERS ATTACKING THE OUTPOSTS



ENTRANCE TO THE VILLAGE OF CARISBROOKE.



STORMING OF CARISBROOKE CASTLE.

The inhabitants of the Isle of Wight and neighbouring towns have just witnessed one of the finest military displays that has taken place in the island for upwards of forty years—and it was then only excelled by the number of troops at that period quartered in the island; at the time we allude to there were then 40,000, but on the present occasion there were only about 1200, consisting of the whole of the officers and soldiers of the several depôts stationed at Albany barracks, or, perhaps, better known by the name of Parkhurst, viz., of the 12th, 20th, 23d, 42d Highlanders, 71st, 91st, and 97th, together with the Rifle Brigade. In our 39th No. of the second volume, page 56, we gave a brief account of this relic of antiquity, also two engravings, being more particularly in reference to its having been the abode of the ill-fated monarch, King Charles I., who had been for some time confined a prisoner within the castle walls. We purpose now presenting our readers with a description of the building and the scene which animated those who were fortunate enough to be eye witnesses of the storming of the castle on the 28th ult.

Carisbrooke Castle is situate about a mile south-west of the town of Newport, and about six miles from Cowes, upon a lofty eminence overlooking the village of Carisbrooke. The most ancient part of the castle is that which stands on the west side, next the grand entrance, and forms an almost parallelogram, with the corners rounded off. Much of this belongs, undoubtedly, to the Norman era, and a small portion of it is probably Saxon. The "Keep" is situate on the north side of the fortress, and was built in 692; this is upon the summit of an artificial mound, and is 60 feet in height, the ascent to which being by a flight of 80 steps. In the reign of Elizabeth, the castle, together with the whole of the buildings, was enclosed by a wall faced with stone, and defended by a deep moat, both of which still remain, though the former is much dilapidated. The whole space within the enclosure occupies about twenty acres, and the entire circuit of the walls about three-quarters of a mile.

The site and locality were admirably adapted for a splendid display of military science, the approaches being very numerous, and consequently gave an excellent idea of the method of concentrating the forces at one given point. Accordingly, every arrangement was made for the storming of the castle, or rather to take it by assault, and that a sham fight, by the whole of the depôts, to the number of about 1200, should take place, and the country, to the extent of two miles, adjoining the castle, should be occupied by the troops.



THE BESIEGERS ENTERING THE CASTLE.

The day was peculiarly fine for the spectacle, being cool and dry. Every commanding hill or situation was occupied by splendid equipages containing the *élite* of the island, and many thousand spectators, clad in their gay costume, particularly the high road to Clatterford, as well as the lane above Mount Joy, the seat of the Misses Gunter.

About noon, the forces intended for the defence of the castle arrived on the ground. They consisted of the 12th and 20th depôts, with that of the 42nd Highlanders, whose tartans and plumes had a most imposing effect. Having left the barracks about half-past eleven o'clock, they marched by the way of New Village and halted at "Castle View," and were then told off into divisions to occupy the various defensive positions. A company of Highlanders were placed on the keep, which now displayed a white flag, while other troops were placed in various parts of the parapets of the castle. A reserve was formed in line on the brow of the hill, under cover of the south-west bastion and the round towers, forming the grand entrance to the castle. The outposts and reconnoitring party were also thrown out, and scouts and skirmishers were posted in all directions for defence. Everything being now prepared, the besiegers, or enemy, consisting of the 23rd, under the command of Captain Seymour, the 91st, under Captain Melvin, the 71st, under Captain Spiers, and the 97th, under Captain Campbell, together with the Rifle Brigade, were observed advancing in two divisions—one from the Newport-road, and the other from the Forest-road—the Sappers and Miners and the Rifle Brigade severally carrying with them scaling-ladders, planks for pontoons, &c. The attack commenced with the outposts; the first being made by a company of the 71st, on that occupied by a division of the 12th, at the corner of Gatecombe-road, and a smart fire was kept up for a considerable time. The firing on the outposts now became general, the besiegers having advanced by different routes; and, the first outpost being taken, a company of the 12th, at the sound of the bugle, retreated, under the protection of the fire of another defending party, who were secreted in an adjoining plantation—placed there for the additional purpose of checking the advance of the enemy up a narrow defile, leading to the castle, which appeared to be stoutly defended during the greater part of the engagement; the Rifles forming a left wing, and firing with precision upon the flanks of the Highlanders, who were obliged to make a flank movement. Here they closed, and the 23rd were signally successful; the 42nd Highlanders, however, covering their retreat in gallant style; and, continuing to do so, were closely pursued by the 23rd—the latter being aided by some Rifles, and some skirmishers of the 97th—till they were ultimately driven from the hill into the highway, under a heavy fire from the left gabion of the castle. The 23rd continued to advance close upon the defenders in their retreat within the grand entrance, and, before the gates could be closed upon the besiegers, the gallant 23rd entered, and took possession of the portcullis. The rapid advance which followed was decisive.

The ammunition of the defenders being nearly expended, they were under the necessity of abandoning their posts to the enemy, who were now under the very walls of the castle. This attack was by far the most brilliant of the operations; but while all this was going on, an attack was simultaneously made at the north buttress by the 71st, who were then scaling the walls; this part was defended by a company of the 20th, who kept up an incessant fire under cover of the gallant 42nd from the keep. After a severe struggle, the 71st routed the outposts, and entered the castle by this route. At the same time the 97th and 71st attacked the east gate, which they also carried, after an apparently strong resistance by the defensive on the ramparts, and a most effective shower of musketry from the watch tower and embattlements. The rapidity and accuracy with which these movements were effected, attracted general admiration. Other reinforcements now came up, and the besiegers made their way decisively both by the back and front of the castle; in the course of a few minutes the white flag was hauled down, and the "Union" hoisted in its stead. Peace being now proclaimed, they sent

Every soldier safe home to his bride;

whilst those who remained as the occupants of the castle, with their guests, upwards of 300 nobility and gentry, shortly afterwards sat down to a most sumptuous *dîné à la fourchette*, embracing every delicacy that heart could wish for, and which was served up in the banquetting-room of the castle, in splendid style, by the messman of the depôt battalion. In the evening the whole company tripped it on the light fantastic toe, to the tunes afforded them by the "Highland piper," aided by the assistance of a quadrille band.